Newsweek
REGARDLESS OF RACE .....
Dayton, Ohio - 7-4-49

Since its founding in 1882, the American Association of University Women has Granted membership to a few Negro women, all from the North. In 1946 the Washington, D. C., branch refused admission to Mrs. Mary Terrell, a Negro woman, who later won membership from a national board. now 7-4-49

Last week as the organization held its biennial convention in Seattle, the Distric of Columbia representatives demanded that the locals be permitted to "screen" applicants for membership. The convention turned down the request and voted 2,168 to 68 for an amendment to admit graduates of accredited colleges "regardless of race, color, creed, or religion." The Washington, D. C. delegation walked out of the hall, announcing that it could not "do otherwise than withdraw."

OTHER Papers Say

The Defender Chicago Ill

University Women Lauded For Forthright Stand

Sat. 7-9-49 (From the New York Times)

THE Washington, D. C., chapter of the American Association of University Women has done itself a disservice in seceding from the national body because the latter voted to guarantee membership to qualified Negroes. There is something particularly incongruous in the action of the Washington group—both because women with the advantage of a college degree really ought to know better and because women representing the capital of this democracy ought at the least to act as though they believed in democracy. Sat. 7-9-49

But in this case, unlike some others involving national women's organizations in Washington, it is refreshing to note the strong stand against a color bar taken by the parent body. For more than two years the American Association of University Women has been trying to force its Washington chapter to accept the membership application of a well-known Negress, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, a graduate of Oberlin College and a member of the national organization. Although a large minority of its membership disagreed with the exclusion policy, the Washington branch obtained a court ruling last year that it could not be compelled to admit Negroes, unless the by-laws of the national organization were changed. It was the overwhelming vote to change them at the national AAUW convention this week that led the Washington chapter to secede.

The AAUW deserves congratulations for its forthright stand against discrimination. It has but one test for membership; and perhaps the Washington chapter—oldest in the association—will at last come to realize that there is no such thing as color in an academic degree.

Action of A. A. U. W. Branch

Washington Group Withdrew, it Is Said, Because of Threat to Autonomy

Times
32
New York

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

A United Press dispatch printed in THE TIMES of June 24 under the caption "University Women Admit Negroes; Washington, D. C., Branch Secedes" contains misstatements and partial statements that create an erroneous impression. This dispatch was apparently used as the basis for an editorial in THE TIMES of June 25 entitled "Degrees of Color."

In dealing with a dispute between two groups, it is desirable that information from both sides of the controversy be presented. From the context, the United Press dispatch would seem to be drawn mainly from data supplied by officials of the national board of the Association of University Women. It is in consequence colored by the views they wish to have accepted. It does not give a true picture of the situation. Sat. 7-2-49

If those desiring to write about the matter would acquaint themselves with the testimony given under oath by officers of the national association and of the Washington branch in the case, Washington branch vs. National Board, American Association of University Women, United States District Court, June 1948, they would be in a position to discuss it more intelligently, and also in a less biased manner.

Upheld in Decision

The fact that Justice Bolitha Laws in his decision in the above cited case upheld the Washington branch, and that this decsion was again upheld by the Court of Appeals in June of the present year, should suggest to unprejudiced persons that there are other questions involved than the one which certain officials of the national board seek to persuade the public is the issue.

The former Washington branch did not "secede" from the national body. It withdrew. Formerly it had been a separate organization. It returns to its status as the University Women's Club of Washington. This action was not taken because the A. A. U. W. voted to admit Negroes to membership in the association. Negroes are and have been members of the association for a number of years. The Washington branch has never objected to such membership. Some of the members of the branch, which has been maintained in part as a social club, were opposed to mixed membership in the club. That was the occasion, but not the cause, of the split with the national body.

Some of the members of the majority group in the Washington branch have no objection to the admission of properly qualified colored women to the group. They do not, however, sanction illegal methods as the way to achieve that result. They object to the theory that the end justifies the means. They hold that such policies only intensify prejudices instead of removing them. They believe that education rather than force is the method to employ in order to achieve lasting results.

Reason for Break

The real reason for the break with the national association was the attempt on the part of certain of the present national officials to destroy the autonomy of the branch. When the College Club joined the national body some years ago, it was given assurance of the right to maintain its autonomy, continuing its practices and procedures as in the past. This agreement was honored until the present national officials came into power.

The board of directors of the former Washington branch, at a meeting prior to the Seattle convention, instructed its delegation, under the leadership of its president, to withdraw the branch from membership in the national association if the proposed revision of the national by-laws, which the national officials were advocating, were adopted in the form presented, or in such form as to destroy or seriously impair the autonomy of the branches.

If Dr. Conrad, the branch president, stated, as quoted in the United Press dispatch, that the by-laws had been improved, she certainly did not mean that the new by-laws were an improvement over the former ones. Instead, what she meant, and what presumably she said, was that although amendments from the floor of the convention had removed some of the objectionable features of the national's proposed revision, enough of the undesirable provisions remained to require her, in compliance with the instructions from her board of directors, to withdraw the branch. 7-2-49

Other Branches Involved

There were other branches besides the Washington one that objected to the proposed revision of the by-laws. In the form presented by the national officials, they would have destroyed any semblance of democracy in the association. They would have given to the national board autocratic authority over the finances and property, the policies and procedures of the branches, as well as establishing conditions which could enable the board to perpetuate its own powers.

The Washington branch was not the only branch that considered withdrawing from the association. The Berkeley, Calif., branch had, prior to the convention, authorized withdrawal if the by-laws were adopted in the form originally presented. It is not unlikely, if the present policies of the national officials are continued, that other branches may withdraw and that eventually a new association or federation of university women may be formed. In such a federation the branches, instead of being an assembly line of rubber stamps for a power-jealous national board, should be free and autonomous members of a democratically administered organization.

ETHEL M. JOHNSON,
Member of board of directors of the University Women's Club of Washington. 7-2-49

Brownfield, Me., June 26, 1949.

[As the editorial referred to clearly stated, a court ruling last year upheld the right of the Washington branch to exclude Negroes under the then by-laws of the A. A. U. W. Consequently, the national body changed its by-laws at the recent convention in order to force all its chapters to admit Negroes on equal terms with whites.

Whether the Washington chapter "seceded" or "withdrew," it at any rate moved to sever its connection with the A. A. U. W. Even if the basic argument was over local autonomy, as the writer of the above letter suggests, the fact still is that, to use her own words, the "occasion" for the split was the color question.—Editor, THE TIMES.]

25 Leaders From 9 States Hold Session in Atlanta

Discussions Held Under Sponsorship of ADA Described as "Constructive"; 30 Invited

ATLANTA, Ga. — Twenty-five Southerners from nine States, all active in liberal movements in the area, engaged in some "very constructive" discussions on education, health, housing, citizenship, industrial and agricultural development and race relations here over the week end.

Two off-the-record sessions were held to explore liberal strategy for the South in domestic and foreign policy under invitation of the Americans for Democratic Action. The ADA limited the invitations to 30 key persons "who have shown an interest in seeing a greater degree of co-ordination among Southern liberals."

The bids to the conference reportedly pointed to the elections of last Nov. 2 as proof of increased national support for "forward-looking action" that would encourage many Southerners to offer "more positive leadership to the country."

Backed by Leaders

The ADA's national chairman is Leon Henderson, and among its vice-chairmen are Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (Dem., Minn.) and Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr.

Supporting the movement were Mrs. M. E. Tilly of Atlanta, a member of President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights; Hodding Carter, Greenville, Miss., publisher, and Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina who attended one of the sessions.

In addition to the subpects named, the group discussed "those problems of American foreign policy having to do particularly with the support of the free peoples of the world."

Twenty-five Southerners from nine states, all of them active in liberal movements throughout the region, met in two off-the-record sessions today to explore liberal strategy for the South in domestic and foreign policy.

The group met at the invitation of Americans for Democratic Action, a national organization for political activity by non-Communist liberals. The ADA's national chairman is Leon Henderson, and among its vice chairmen are Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Democrat, of Minnesota, and Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr.

Invitations to the meeting, it was learned, pointed to elections of Nov. 2 as proof of increased national support for "forward-looking action" that would encourage many Southerners to offer "more positive leadership to the country."

Participation in the discussions was not limited to members of ADA, but it was explained that the organization believed it could be an agency through which Southern liberals could communicate with each other and work out common plans for action. Less than half of those attending the sessions were members of ADA.

It was decided to limit the invitations to thirty key persons "who have shown an interest in seeing a greater degree of coordination among Southern liberals," on the theory that give-and-take discussions among a smaller group would result in "more concrete results."

Among those recommending the conference, it was stated, were Mrs. M. E. Tilly of Atlanta, a member of President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights; Hodding Carter of Greenville, Miss., widely known liberal newspaper publisher, and Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina.

Dr. Graham attended the morning session and then returned to North Carolina for business reasons. Mr. Carter, it was announced, was unable to attend because of transportation difficulties.

The discussions were described by several participants as "very constructive." The subjects concerned education, health, housing, citizenship, industrial and agricultural development and race relations.

In addition the group talked about "those problems of American foreign policy having to do particularly with the support of the free peoples of the world."

It was announced that the meetings would be closed to newspaper reporters. However, James Loeb Jr., national executive secretary of ADA, discussed the matter with the group and it was agreed to issue a brief statement outlining the purpose of the discussions and subjects that were to be covered.

A second and final meeting may be held tomorrow, it was announced.

LIBERALS IN SOUTH MEET ON STRATEGY

At ADA Invitation 25 Leaders From 9 States Confer on Foreign, Domestic Policy

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 19—

'Peace' Meet Declares War Degrades Science

Los Angeles Examiner 3-28-49

Los Angeles Calif Mon 3-28-49

Mon 3-28-49

By Bob Considine

Staff Correspondent International News Service

NEW YORK, March 27.—The controversial three-day cultural and scientific conference for world peace was climaxed tonight with a mammoth rally in Madison Square Garden where the theme of the parley was declared to be "no more war."

The concluding session was witnessed by an estimated 18,000 to 20,000 persons who filled the Garden to capacity.

The conference delegates, many of whom came from countries behind the Iron Curtain, started off their final meeting with the playing of the Star Spangled Banner, while outside some 2000 anti-Communists picketed.

Picket lines, which included Catholic war veterans and persons of Slav extraction, moved both north and south on Eighth avenue in front of the Garden's

GIVES THEME—

W. E. B. Du Bois, founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was first of a dozen speakers.

It was Du Bois who declared the theme of the three-day parley, which brought counter-sessions by anti-Communist groups, to be "no more war."

He asserted that the purpose of the talks held both at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel and Carnegie Hall was not the discussion of Communism, Socialism or the American way of life, but peace.

Du Bois was followed to the speaker's rostrum by Dr. Harlow Shapley, conference chairman, Composer Dmitri Shostakovich and other principals.

The group met in the Garden primarily to summarize their discussions and to adopt a resolution of purpose.

UNITE FOR PEACE—

The resolution in part says:

"We call upon all artists, scientists and professionals to point the way to peace. It is only in peace that we can fulfill our function.

"Not only war, but preparations for war prevent creative effort and degrade science.

"We pledge whatever skill or talent we may possess, we pledge the strength of our hearts and minds, to fulfill our responsibility to defend the true interests of the American people to unite for peace."

Former Vice President Henry Wallace earlier had paced the day's ideological war of words with a broadcast in which he warned that the Atlantic Pact will ruin the United Nations and serve as a "gang-up" on Russia.

Craftsmen Optimistic Over Outlook

Plumbers Gather In City For One-Day Annual Meet

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK — Members of the Eastern Seaboard Plumbing and Heating Association meeting here in a one-day annual session at Eureka Lodge Home Saturday, June 5, expressed optimism over the prospects of the Negro making headway in the plumbing trade in the South. Sat. 6-11-49

Members of the craft, addressing the body, conceded that the colored plumber encounters unusual handicaps, but declared that Negro youth of adaptibility should be directed into this vocational field, believing that existing racial barriers ultimately can and will be overcome.

This is a five-year-old association, composed of Negro plumbers along the Atlantic Seaboard, and ranks as one of the most important organizations in the economic set-up of the race existing in the South.

Without fanfare, the 50-odd plumbers some of whom are successful contractors in their own right, came here from principal cities of Virginia and North Carolina, and spent most of the day discussing various aspects of the trade.

Guest speakers were John J. Shanahan of the local plumbing and heating firm which bears his name; W. H. Murphy, executive secretary of Norfolk Masters Plumbers Association who accompanied Mr. Shanahan, and Thomas W. Young, president of the Journal and Guide.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The afternoon session was highlighted with the presentation of a film-illustrated recorded lecture sponsored by the Taco Heaters, with headquarters in Providence, R. I., manufacturers of plumbing and heating equipment.

Presenting this lecture was Reed Erwin, of the Taco firm He subsequently made exhibits of certain models of the latest heating installations, and answered questions coming from the audience.

Sat. 6-11-49

The afternoon speakers also included Richard Jefferson, coordinator, Hampton Institute; D. W. Andrews, founder and president of the Andrews Plumbing and Heating Company, of Winston-Salem, N. C., and R. D. Ealey, Richmond attorney.

Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Andrews stressed the necessity of encouraging more Negro youth to take up plumbing as a vocation, elaborating upon the promising outlook as they saw it, for the race in this field. Sat. 6-11-49

WELCOME ADDRESS

The welcome address was delivered by Jerry O. Gilliam, exalted ruler of Eureka Lodge; response was made by T. J. Pree, and H. M. Scott of Newport News, association president, presided.

Both luncheon and dinner were served in the Eureka dining room.

Mutual Association of Colored People South-Southern Crusaders

NEGRO GROUPS FINISH DETAILS OF MERGER

Announcement Is Made By Rev. M. L. Young

Thur 3-17-49

Final details of a merger of two Southern negro groups, to form the Mutual Association of Colored People South-Southern Crusaders, Consolidated, were completed here yesterday, Rev. M. L. Young of Memphis, national president announced.

Memphis Tenn.

Rev. Young said the consolidation brings the membership of the new group to 15,000, representing chapters in Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Kentucky, Alabama, North and South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Kansas, Missouri, Florida, California and Oklahoma. Offices are maintained at Union City, Tenn.; Greenwood, Miss., and at 197 Beale.

Purpose of the consolidation, Rev. Young said, is to co-ordinate the efforts and reduce competition among Southern groups working for the advancement of the negro and the improvement of racial relations. The group is not a affiliate of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Other officers of the combined group are Rev. Wayne Jones of Memphis and Dr. A. O. Wilson o Montgomery, Ala., vice presidents; Dr. W. E. Pannell of Clarksville, Tenn., medical advisor; Laura Young of Memphis, secretary and M[illegible] Mellor of Cleveland, Miss., treasurer.

Southern Groups Form Merger, Scorn NAACP

MEMPHIS (ANP) — Two organizations with a combined membership of 15,000 effected a merger recently to "better the lot of colored people and race relations in the South."

The groups affected were the Mutual Association of Colored People, South, and the Southern Crusaders. The Rev. M. L. Young was named president, and the group publicized the fact that it is not "an affiliate of the NAACP."

College Women in Two-Day Session in Newark

These leaders are shown at banquet on Saturday during convention of National Association of College Women at King Hiram Craftsmen's Center in Newark. From left to right are Mrs. Gladys D. Walser, guest speaker, who represented the United Nations; Mrs. Una Jamier of Newark, toastmaster; Miss Nida Edwards of Elizabeth, New Jersey branch president; and Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell of Washington, D.C., newly elected national president.

Mrs. Barbara D. Evans of New York, head of the by-laws revision committee. She said:

"It is with great satisfaction that we have crossed a new frontier which will enable us to broaden our work for greater educational opportunities."

Mrs. Terrell, who was the first president of the National Association of Colored Women, and who has traveled extensively abroad as delegate to international conferences, in 1929 was placed on the list of Oberlin's 100 most famous alumnae and alumni. She also spoke at the 100th anniversary of its founding.

Storm Center

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell of Washington, who proved a storm center at last week's national convention of the American Association of University Women. The Washington chapter of the Association has repeatedly refused to admit Mrs. Terrell to membership. When the national body upheld a decision to admit members regardless of race, the Washington chapter seceded and formed a separate organization.

National Girls Elect Officers

ST. LOUIS—(ANP)—The first separate convention of the National Association of Colored girls, an affiliate of the National Association of Colored Women, was brought to a close here last week with the election of officers for the next year.

The convention, attended by 7[illegible] delegates from 17 states, evolved around a keynote address by Att. Margaret Bush Wilson of this city on the subject "Facing the Challenge of Today." Among other distinguished persons was Dr. Mary F. Waring, Chicago, organizer of the 1918 War Champ committee in St. Louis.

Officers of the group are the Misses Estelle T[illegible], Dayton, O., president; Virgie Robinson, St. Louis first vice-president; and Laverne Gill, Alton, Ill., secretary; all reelected; and Leota Brown, Carbondale Ill; financial secretary and Patricia Coxley, Chicago, treasurer.

College Women Yell Down D.C. Chapter, 2168 to 68

SEATTLE, Wash.—By an overwhelming majority of 2,168 to 68, the American Association of University Women voted Thursday night to open membership in the organization to all eligible women "regardless of race, color, creed or religion."

That action was taken over vehement objections of the Washington chapter, which immediately withdrew its affiliation with the national body, and changed its name to University Women's Club, Inc.

It was the Washington group which was responsible for the association's not having taken action previously. It was that group which two years ago refused to admit Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, a graduate of Oberlin College.

Mrs. Terrell was admitted by the national body, but the local group refused to take similar action.

In another secession move a minority section of the Washington branch took steps to organize a new branch of the Association proper.

Numbering about 200, that minority last year asked the AAUW for a charter, declaring that its members favored the opening of the organization to women of all races.

Speaking for the group, Mrs. Ruth V. Lyons, who attended the Seattle conference, said that as soon as an injunction against the Association was disolved, "we will go ahead with the organization of a separate branch of the AAUW in Washington."

The announcement of the secession was made by Dr. Elizabeth Connor, head of the Washington chapter, which had argued at length for a new law which would enable them to screen all applicants and thereby keep out colored women.

Hailed by National Officers

The new setup was hailed by Dean Althea K. Hottel of the University of Pennsylvania, who said:

"This will open a new era for colored women. We will welcome them with open arms."

The same stand was taken by

32 1949

New Light Organization's Better Conduct Club

or Good Conduct

Mrs. Martee Bingham, 3829 Page boulevard, in whose spacious and beautiful yard, the New Light Organization's Better Conduct Club will hold their first tea Sunday, June 19, from 4-6 p.m. It will be an opportunity for all friends to meet and join members of St. Louis' fastest growing civic organization.

The members received their new pins from Morgan's, Inc., Chicago, and they were passed out at an overflow meeting last Monday. The Scouts are busy watching for worthy citizens to award citations.

When, Where They Meet

Courier Date 9-6-49 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Convention Calendar

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ORGANIZATION	DATE	CITY
National Dental Association	Aug. 8-12	Kanses City, Mo.
National Medical Association	Aug. 8-12	Detroit, Mich.
Iota Phi Lambda Sorority	Aug. 13-20	Los Angeles, Calif.
Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine	Aug. 14-18	Detroit, Mich.
American Bridge Association	Aug. 14-20	Chicago, Ill.
National Association of Negro Musicians, Inc.	Aug. 21-25	Los Angeles, Calif.
Elks (IBPOEW)	Aug. 20-26	San Francisco, Calif.
National Beauty Culturists' League, Inc.	Aug. 7-11	Washington, D. C.
National Institute of Cosmetology	Aug. 1-5	Washington, D. C.
Primitive Baptist National Convention	Aug. 3-18	Philadelphia, Pa.
Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority	Aug. 17-21	Little Rock, Ark.
National Alliance of Postal Employes	Aug. 14-19	Kansas City, Mo.
National Association of Graduate Nurses	Aug. 22-26	Louisville, Ky.
National Negro Funeral Directors Association	Aug. 7-11	Atlanta, Ga.
National Baptist Convention	Sept. 6-10	Los Angeles, Calif.
Lott Carey Foreign Mission	Aug. 31-Sept. 3	Norfolk, Va.

In Joint Session:

National Association of Real Estate Brokers	Aug. 22-24	Detroit, Mich.
National Teachers Association		
National Negro Business League		
National Housewives League		
National Builders Association		
National Building Association		

36 Un-American Groups On List Of Justice Dept.

WASHINGTON—(SNS)—Thirty-six groups were added to the government's list of subversive organizations by Attorney General Clark Wednesday.

He listed the Association of Georgia Klans, the Knights of the White Camellia and the original Southern Klans Inc., as "advocating force and violence to deny others their constitutional rights.

Attorney Clark classed 23 organizations as communist; seven as Fascist; four as advocating force to deny constitutional rights to others; and two as seeking to change the form of government by "unconstitutional means."

Dr. Samuel Green, Grand Dragon of Georgia's Ku Klux Klan, angrily charged Wednesday that the Department of Justice is trying to set "itself up as Czar of this country."

Green's Blast came when he was notified that his organization had been placed on Attorney General Tom Clark's list of subversive organizations.

THE KLAN LOSES ANOTHER ROUND

It was gratifying. a fortnight ago. to note that United States Attorney General Tom Clark. had at-last got around to the job of placing the ku klux klan on his list of "subservive" organizations—where they rightfully belong.

It was equally as gratifying to note that the Atlanta. (Ga.) municipal legislative group has ripped the masks off that ignominious group's ugly faces—making violations of its anti-mask ordnance, punishable by a fine of $200 and 30 days in jail, or both.

To save 'concealment of its) face, in the Atlanta legislative action. the replica of a klan mask was found on the front porch of Councilman Archie Lindsey, sponsor of the bill—and on the eve of its final reading for adoption—with the inscriptions:k. k. k., and "the klan must not be unmasked.' But the klan was unmasked. For Atlanta's 17 legislative citizens—good and true—supported that measure without a dissenting vote. Yes! The measure was passed 17 to 0—thereby placing that city, long the bulward of klan strength. among themany otherss of thiss nation striving to make democracy work.

Judging from the many rebuffs the klan has received in the past few months, the Negro. who has been the chief target of itss depredations, should take heart in the fact that those who think—and act—in terms of the klan, are on the way out. And the fact that the various arms of our government are rushing them, is a fair indication that their time won't be long.

The Fight Against Subversion

The action of Attorney General Tom Clark in sending to the Federal Loyalty Review Board an additional list of organizations the attorney general considers subversive, and which includes the order of the Ku Klux Klan, makes more sense than any action we have observed recently stemming from this cabinet official.

Webster says subversion is that which causes overthrow or destruction. It is common knowledge the Klan was organized to overthrow the citizenship of the black man, carved into the Constitution of the United States through the installation of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments into our fundamental charter. The constitution is the cornerstone of our government and any despotic power which seeks to corrupt, destroy and do away with a portion of that instrument is seeking to undermine the government of the United States.

This sort of realistic approach to the Klan should have been made back in the '70s when the cowardly bedsheet artists rode at night and through intimidation and terror corrupted, destroyed and did away with all of the social and political gains that had been given Negroes by the War Amendments, and the Black Dispatch believes in the light of what has happened since the reconstruction period, the Supreme Court of the United States should review its decisions regarding the Enforcement Statutes and Ku Klux Klan, in which it was held the federal government was powerless to regulate the conduct of individuals, and that the War Amendments confined central authority solely to state action.

It appears to the Black Dispatch that the central and dominating purpose of government should be to protect life. If it cannot do this nothing else is important. Everyone knows it is fear of mob law and physical violence that halts black men from going to the ballot box in the South. The experience of the southern states during the reconstruction period evidences clearly that the Negro is not innately indifferent to voting. The average Negro does not go to the polls because he realizes the Supreme Court of the United States in its abandonment of the civil rights law enacted by Congress, and all of the force bills passed during the reconstruction period refused to guarantee life and limb to the black man when he goes to the polling places in Dixie. The Supreme Court has held it has no power to control and regulate a subversive influence within the continental borders of the United States. The Black Dispatch is certain the federal government does have this grant of authority under the constitution.

These are not implied powers of the federal government. They are expressly stated in the Declaration of Independence, which when we were filing a bill of particulars against British tyranny we declared that "inalienable rights" of citizenship are "life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness," and that "to secure these rights governments are instituted among men." How much more jurisdiction and authority should federal courts assume they have over the Ku Klux and the mob, who are today doing, and have been for more than half a century, visiting death upon helpless black citizens in the Southland. And it should not be overlooked that in the Declaration of Independence we expressly and with great deliberation point out that we established the government of the United States in order to abstract the colonists from "mock trials and for failure to protect the colonists "from any murders which they (British subjects) commit upon the inhabitants . . ."

Sometimes we get sick at heart when we learn of bloody terrorism pervading the far reaches of the Southland, destroying the life, liberty and the happiness of millions of citizens, while hypocritical federal officials spend their waking hours screeching about Communists who, figuratively speaking, are so numerically weak in America they could all be locked up in a telephone booth. No one has apparently thought to indict and give trial to the subversive Columbians in Atlanta, Georgia, who in their constitution propose the violent overthrow of the government. No one seems to realize that the Columbians are those who have taken post graduate courses in "klanism." It is only when one views Ku Klux graduated into Columbians that the truly subversive purpose of the Klan is fully and properly exposed. It gets by the critical examination of our professed loyaltists because up to this point it is fully clothed in race prejudice. It shows how dangerous it is when we discount the subversive factors in color bias.

We suggest a little progressive thinking for the Attorney General. We honestly believe that every man and woman in the United States who opposes civil rights; who believes in second class citizenship for particular minorities, is in proportion as he thus thinks, subversive, based upon the principle that any man or woman who does not believe the government should protect life, limb and the personal freedom and dignity of the individual, does not support the guarantees and security pledged and promised all citizens by the consti-

tution.

Loyalty to the constitution should be supported by some-thing else other than lip service. Negroes today who talk about wanting a different administration of government are not talking about the overthrow of constitutional govern-ment. They are talking about the return to constitutional processes. Perhaps someone will declare the Black Dispatch subversive when we say here and now that what we need is a constitutional amendment which calls race prejudice and color by name and establishes social and political equality by specific penalties for violation of same. We well know

the antipathy present in this country for alienisms, but we think the Russian concept of racial equality is one we could well adopt in our fight against subversive influences.

United African Nationalist Movement

"Marcus Garvey Day" Observance Set Aug. 1

new york age Sat. 7-23-49

Thousands of persons were reported awaiting the hour of 8 on the evening of August 1 when they will gather on Seventh avenue between 125th and 126th streets to take part in and witness the first annual observance of Marcus Garvey Day, sponsored by the United African Nationalist Movement, 326 Lenox avenue.

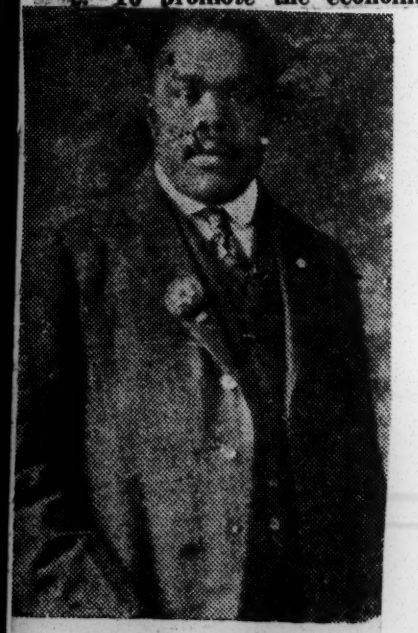
James R. Lawson, president of the UANM, this week announced that several distinguished persons, including many of Garvey's former associates, will take part in the gigantic outdoor meeting. new york 30,

Garvey, late president-general of the Universal Negro Improvement Ass'n. has been referred to as "a martyr for the independence and integrity of the Negro race" and as "the greatest Black Leader of all time."

The Marcus Garvey Day celebration is in accordance with the UANM campaign for 500,000 members in the New York area. Program of the UANM is:

1. To establish a world-wide confraternity among the black race.

2. To promote the economic



MARCUS GARVEY

and industrial development of independent black nations.

3. To promote economic self-determination in all black communities.

4. To conduct a world wide commercial and industrial intercourse for the good of the race.

5. To conduct a militant and consistant campaign against colonialism by European nations in Africa.

6. To represent the Race, locally, nationally and internationally in all instances where the rights of people of the African race are involved.

7. To insist that the curricular in schools attended by children of African stock contain African history.

See Other side

Fraters And Sorors Work For Human Rights

Elmer W. Henderson, director of the American Couicil on Human Rights is shown congratulating Secretary of the Interior, Julius A. Krug for his stand on non-segregation in public facilities at a reception given by the Council at Howard University on Saturday evening, October 15. Looking on are Dean George A. Parker of the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity and Mrs. Edna Overgray, president of ACHR and Supreme Basileus of the Kappa Alpha sorority.

Begin Now to Help End Segregation on Playgrounds, Krug Urges Citizens

200 Honor Interior Secretary at Reception Given by Human Rights Council at Howard

WASHINGTON

Washingtonians were urged by Secretary of Interior Julius A. Krug, last Saturday night, to begin planning now for the end of segregated playgrounds by next summer.

Secretary Krug was the honored guest at a reception tendered him by the American Council on Human Rights at the Founders' Library of Howard University.

The Council honored the cabinet official for his stand against segregation, particularly, in the Anacostia Park pool dispute last summer. The pool was closed by Secretary Krug after a series of racial flareups.

Really Equal

"Public facilities are going to be open to all on an equal basis, and I don't mean 'separate but equal,'" the Interior Department head told the 200 guests who applauded resoundingly.

"I urge you to get ready now for next season so that everyone can enjoy these facilities without any risks," he said.

"It requires careful planning and intelligent work, so that all our citizens in the national capital will have an opportunity to enjoy the recreational facilities and not be faced with an obsolete legal doctrine that dates back 50 years."

"Although Interior has been firm in its stand, and I feel we have made real progress toward the abolition of segregation in the Nation's capital, I regret that I cannot report anything like complete success."

Policy Not Confused

"The progress already made involved the temporary loss of public use of some facilities last summer," the Secretary declared.

"But I want to emphasize that the temporary loss did not indicate a confused policy, but rather underlined a determined policy that the Federal Government will not yield to prejudice and discrimination—the forerunners of violence."

Secretary Krug confided that he was "startled to discover that there was really organized antagonism to this policy of non-segregation, which crystallized in the swimming pools."

He recalled that it was necessary to close down the Aanacostia pool, because of racial tension.

He declared he was "branded by every newspaper in Washington as advocating a policy that would not work," Secretary Krug admitted that he was "disturbed by their stories and talked with them separately."

But, said the Interior Department head, "we were convinced we were following the only just policy."

90% Favorable

He revealed that 90% of the letters and telegrams the Interior Department received on the issue were "vigorously in favor of the policy we followed" and came from all parts of the country.

Mr. Krug said it was "an encouraging sign" that the American people know the right answer and the only thing needed is the blessing of facts.

"We have confidence in the just outcome of this problem and we will take every step within our power to expedite that justice, but success needs the support of more than the Federal establishments or its administrators.

Job for All to Tackle

"It is a job for you and all like-minded Americans to transform the conviction of justice and democracy, which the vast majority of us have, into a vital and articulate force in this community which stands as the symbol of democratic America."

The cabinet officer told the Council, "we have a wonderful opportunity in the period ahead." He pledged his support in their future undertakings.

Mr. Krug asserted that he was only one of the 55,000 Interir Department employees devoted to the policy of non-segregation and said he was proud that all national parks and national monuments and other facilities under his command have been operated on a strictly non-segregated basis.

He declared that job opportunity is equally important and wants that extended to industry, commerce and business, as President Truman has expanded it in Government.

Not a Catchword

He said he was glad to have worked in the Tennessee Valley Authority, where it was "a reality and not a catchword" and added that democracy is the studied policy of his department.

During his discourse, Secretary Krug said he hopes the Supreme Court will reverse that "separate but equal" doctrine.

Belford V. Lawson, chief counsel in the Elmer Henderson case, which will be argued before the Supreme Court soon, also spoke.

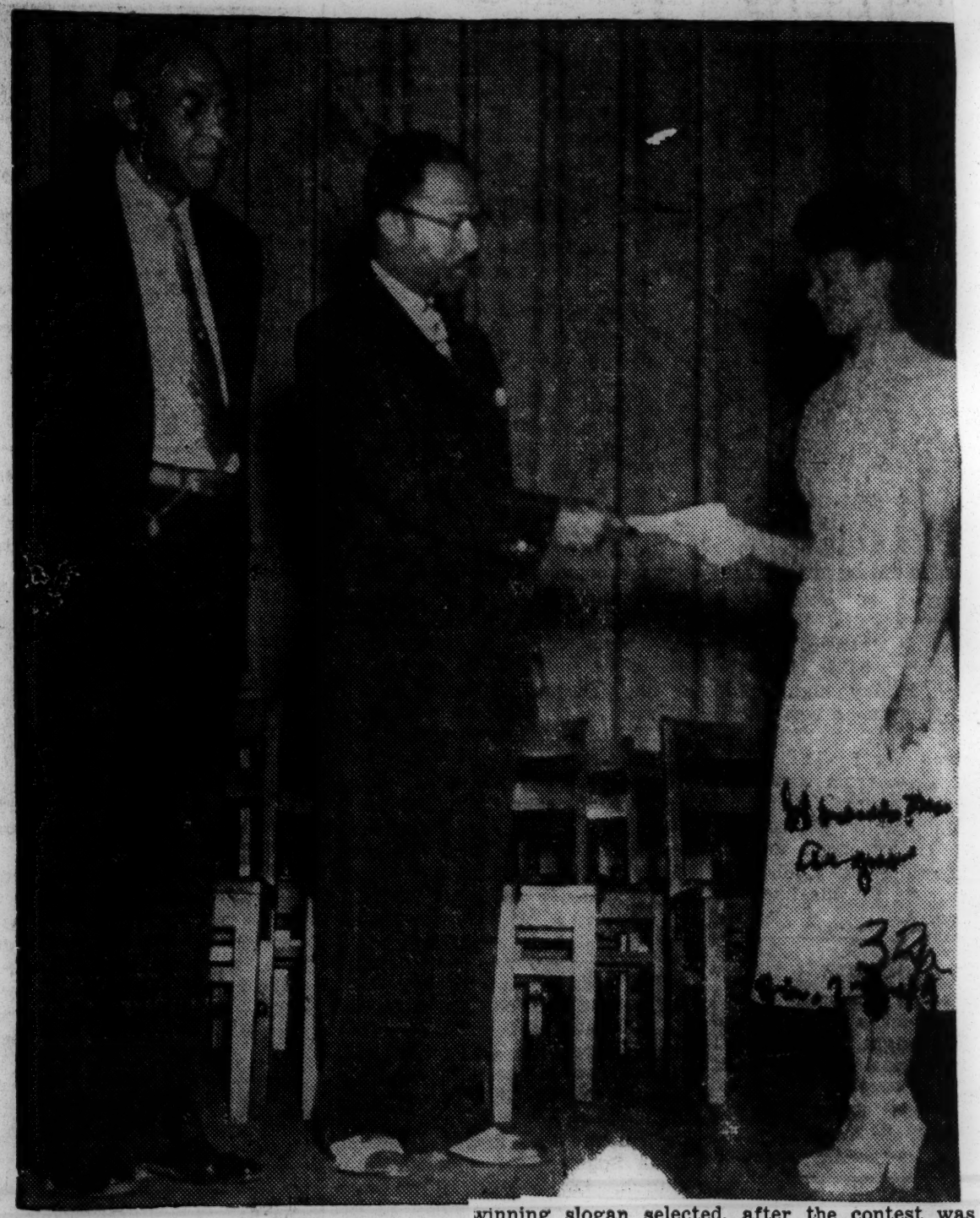
Officials of the seven Greek letter organizations composing the Council were introduced and spoke briefly.

The organizations include: Kappa Alpha Psi, Alpha Phi Alpha, Phi Beta Sigma, Sigma Gamma Rho, Delta Sigma Theta, Alpha Kappa Alpha, and Zeta Phi Beta. Elmer W. Henderson, director of the Council, also addressed the meeting.

Dean George A. Parker of Terrell Law School, who introduced Secretary Krug, declared:

"There should be a non-segregated policy applied to all recreational facilities in the District of

Wins American Council On Human Rights Prize



The first prize in the National Slogan Contest of the American Council on Human Rights, the cooperative Greek-letter program, is being presented to Miss Willie Lee Martin, a sophomore at Benedict College in Columbia, S. C., by Elmer W. Henderson, ACHR director of Washington, D. C., after award ceremonies before the joint bodies of Benedict and Arren Universitn on Friday, June 17. Looking on is Dr. J. A. Bacoate, president of Benedict College. The winning slogan selected, after the contest was conducted on 53 college campuses, was: HUMAN RIGHTS—DEMOCRACY'S BIRTHRIGHT. The purpose of the contest was to select a slogan which best epitomized the objectives of the American Council on Human Rights. The national judges were: Dr. Nancy B. Woolridge of Hampton Institute, grand basileus of Zeta Phi Beta; Miss Dorothy I. Height, national president of Delta Sigma Theta, and Dr. John Hope Franklin of Howard University and Alpha Phi Alpha.

Notables to Gather for Intergroup Conference

Chicago,Ill- The third national conference on intergroup relations sponsored by the American Council on Race Relations and the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials will be held here at the Hotel Shoreland Nov. 3.

General sessions will start Thursday at 9:30 a.m. with Thomas H. Wright, President of the intergroup officials, delivering the welcome remarks.

GROUP CHAIRMEN.

Group chairman and vice chairmen will include: Louis B.Greenberg,executive director,and secretary, Indiana Jewish Relations Council, and George S.Mitchell, Executive director,Southern Regional Council; Will Maslow,director,Commission on Law and Social Action,American Jewish Congress:Harry Groves,assistant professor of Law,University of North Carolina; John Hope,II, Industrial relations, specialists. American Missionary Society, and Albert J. Weiss, executive director, Bureau on Jewish Employment Problems,Chicago.

Also,Mrs.M.E.Tilly,executive secretary,Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation;Arnold Rose, professor of sociology, University of Minnesota; Jitsuichi Masouka,Associate Professor of sociology,Fisk University;Edward Howden,executive director,Council for Civic Unity,San Francisco, Calif,, George B.Nesbitt;race relations adviser, Public Housing Administration,Washington.

GENERAL SESSIONS

General sessions on Saturday morning will be chairmaned by Harold A.Lett,Assistant director, Division Against Discrimination,New Jersey Department of Education. Dr.Charles S.Johnson, president of Fisk University, will be the moderator.Another Participant will be Frank T. Simpson,executive secretary,State secretary of Connecticut Interracial Commission.The speaker will be Charles H.Houston,vice president,board of directors,American Council on Race Relations.

Journal and Guide
Sat. 10-29-49 Norfolk,Va.

American Youth for Democracy Dissolving As National Group, to Build New Red Set-Up

(32a New York Times 2-13-49)

American Youth for Democracy, a campus and community organization listed as subversive by Attorney General Tom Clark and since its organization in 1943 the center of violent controversy at local colleges, is dissolving its national organization, it was announced yesterday.

The decision followed a referendum in which AYD clubs throughout the nation favored the founding of a Marxist youth organization in line with the program endorsed by the Communist party at its last national convention.

A statement by the national office of AYD said the former AYD clubs are continuing to function individually and are "developing varied organiaztional forms for Marxist education. They are cooperating locally with youth and student clubs of the Communist party and with a number of individual college and community Marxist societies."

The statement added that the clubs "are prepared to contribute effectively in the coming months toward the building of a new national organization that will lead young people in a spirit of devotion to the working class, the democratic heritage of our country, and the goal of socialism."

A report on the program of the Communist party among the youth of the nation made at the last convention held that the dissolution of the Young Communist League in 1943 and the subsequent formation of American Youth for Democracy was an error and, in fact, a product of the revisionism of Earl Browder, former head of the Communist party who unsuccessfully sought re-admission to party ranks.

Sat-2-19-49

The report recommended the organization of a non-party, independent, educational and partisan Marxist youth organization to be Marxist-Leninist in content and direction as the best vehicle for "the broadest anti-fascist, anti-imperialist unity" of American youth.

The new program also envisons alignment with the recently organized Young Progressives of America and eventual assumption of its leadership to weld the group into a vote-getting agency for the Progressive party.

Dr. Garvin Heads Former Interns

C 32 Cleo
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Dr. Charles H. Garvin of Cleveland, Ohio, a member of the Howard University board of trustees, was installed as president of the Association of Former Interns of Freedmen's Hospital at the closing session of its 27th annual meeting, here, last week.

A former Freedmen's Hospital intern, Dr. Garvin is instructor of urology at Western Reserve Medical School and surgeon to the genito-urinary clinic of Lakeside Hospital in Cleveland, as well as a member of the City of Cleveland Library Board. He was a captain in the U.S. Medical Corps during World War I. 49

Dr. C. Wendell Freeman, clinical associate professor of dermatology at Howard University School of Medicine and Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, was elected president-elect. Dr. Freeman was a former chairman of program and executive secretary.

Other Officers Elected

Other officers elected were Dr. Charles Cephas, New Brighton, Pa., recording secretary; Dr. Robert S. Jason, Washington, assistant recording secretary; and Dr. L. Greeley Brown, Elizabeth, N.J., treasurer. Sat 6-18-49

Dr. W. A. Warfield Jr., and Dr. R. Frank Jones, both of Washington, are serving a three-year term as executive secretary and chairman of program committee.

32a 1949

Congress of Racial Equality and Fellowship of Reconciliation

AFRO Reporter Breaks Cafe Segregation Ice

32a Afro American
Baltimore Md.
COLE
Sat. 6-25-49

By OSCAR HAYNES

WASHINGTON

I was served in a restaurant which hithertofore has denied service to colored persons.

Last Sunday, after learning that the Interracial Workshop, 1734 F St., N.W., was conducting a sit-down protest demonstration against the segregation policy at the Greyhound Terminal Restaurant, I volunteered to join the group. Sat. 6-25-49

An interracial group of 20 persons occupied several tables in the restaurant and awaited service. The colored would-be patrons were refused; and the whites, who were asked if they wanted to be served, refused because the colored members were not served.

No "Incident" Arises

The spokesman for the group, Donald Coan, suggested that I sit at the counter with a white volunteer. A conspicious spot at the center of the middle counter was chosen for us. Sat. 6-25-49

A young lady, who was occupying one seat and had a small radio on the adjoining one, gladly moved her radio so that we could sit together.

A waitress took our orders, served us with politeness, and only a few eyebrows of some apparent race-baiters were raised.

Protests to Continue

The Interracial Workshop, which intends to continue its protest demonstrations until the management agrees to a conference, was organized two years ago in Washington.

It was sponsored by the Congress of Racial Equality and Fellowship of Reconciliation, both of New York.

The first project, held in July 1947, was directed by George Houser and Bayard Rustin. There were approximately 20 participants from throughout the United States and Canada, who bore their own expenses.

The projects of the original groups was the cafeteria in the Methodist Building, which is now interracial; the Zoo restaurant, which later was converted to a cafeteria operating on an interracial policy.

Also the Central YMCA Coffee Shop, which has not changed its policy, but has set up a subcommittee to study the entire YMCA pattern. Sat. 6-25-49

Members of the workshop, who are committed to non-violence in thought, word and deed, have tested several other places in Washington to find out their policies. These public places have been chiefly restaurants and theatres.

The workshop is maintained by contributions from members, parties, collections during public meetings, and sympathetic individuals. Members of the executive committee are: 32a

Mr. Coan, president; Annabel Seidman, secretary; Nathan Price, treasurer; Bill Webner, education and publicity committee; Grace Coan, membership; and Shirley Caminer, social. Meetings are held the first and third Thursday of each month.

This summer another workshop will be set up similar to the one a year ago. George Houser will be director. About 20 advance applications have been received. The summer Workshop will be set up at Inspiration House, 1867 Kalorama Rd., N.W.

Biracial Unity Council Organized in Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (ANP)—More than 150 persons of both races attended a civil rights meeting at the YWCA last week at which the Common Council for Unity in Oklahoma was formed.

James Dumbrowski, executive director of the Southern Conference educational fund, was the principal speaker. He advocated a three-point program to solve the racial problem in Oklahoma:

1. Voluntary individual action to speak out in all individual cases; 2. voluntary group action by education, religious, fraternal, business, and labor groups; and 3. appeal to the State Legislature for the repeal of segregation laws.

The conference supported an NAACP recommendation saying:

Text of Resolution

"Since the constitution of Oklahoma states only that separation shall exist getween 'school children' which is usually interpreted to mean pupils through the high school level, these statutory provisions are the only barrier to colored students pursuing graduate studies in the State's white universities."

The NAACP further asks for the repeal of three-State laws making it a misdemeanor to operate, attend, or teach a mixed school.

Irwin Glatstein, director of the Hillel foundation, University of Oklahoma, presided at the meeting.

Integration Endorsed

The meeting also indorsed "free and voluntary mingling of people of Oklahoma, regardless of race or nationality," and the idea of newspapers leaving out the race in news story, and leaving the race off the State ballots behind colored candidates' names.

Among the seminars were the following topics and leaders:

Segregation in higher education, Neil Hendricks, Oklahoma A. and M.; segregation, Paul Walker, Phillips University, Enid; academic freedom, Henry Floyd, Langston, and loyalty investigation, Orvile Sandlin, Oklahoma A. and M.

Interracial Southern Club Formed at Mich.

ANN ARBOR, MICH. (ANP)—Colored and white students from the South got together last week at the University of Michigan to form an interracial Southerners Club. Originally a group of 15 whites led by Joseph Epstein of New Orleans, and Miss Ann Cotton of Laurel, Miss., both freshmen, decided to form the club.

Last week's meeting was the second meeting of the group. Of 40 students attending about half were colored students. On a motion by Prof. Blyden Jackson of Fisk University, doing graduate work at Michigan, Epstein was elected president and Miss Cotton vice president.

Members then voted unanimously to elect a colored student, Paul McGough, secretary. Epstein said the club's program is to "promote the social and cultural relationship of southern students at Michigan.

Interracial Meeting Of Richmond Religious Education Council Held

RICHMOND, Va. — The Richmond Council of Religious Education, a group with only three registered Negro members, met at the headquarters of the Baptist General Association and Allied Bodies at Virginia Union University Thursday, Feb. 3.

The Rev. H. G. Knight and Mrs. Lena S. Smith were host and hostess, respectively, to the council which had never before been entertained by Negroes.

The program started with a tour of the university, after which a special Valentine luncheon was served in the private dining room. The decoration for the occasion was red and white, and hearts were the predominant symbol. Mr. Knight was master of ceremonies. Mrs. Smith and Dr. J. M. Ellison, president, brought greetings.

After lunch, the group assembled in Hartshorn Hall for a brief business session. Folowing the regular program, William Pollard, accompanied by Philip Bates, sang two selections and was recalled for a third, "Deep River."

TALKS ON AFRICA

The principal speaker was Dr. George W. Sadler, secretary for Africa of the foreign mission board of the Southern Baptist Convention. His subject was, "Methods of Religious Education In Africa."

The meeting was closed by a fellowship circle in which was sung, "Lord, I Want to Be a Christian in My Heart." The benediction was said by Mr. Lewis Held of Temple Beth Ahaba[illegible]

This group is composed of directors of religious education in Richmond churches, plus persons interested in this field. It is interdenominational and meets month-[illegible]

One World Ensemble Goes South

NEW YORK — Dick Campbell's One World Ensemble, interracial concert group wended its way into the South performing at Negro and white colleges alike, drawing much praise from officials concerned.

Unusual about the bookings is the fact that previous to the group's concerts, no concert agency has sent such a mixed group into the South, particularly where a Negro male and white female engage in singing duets from the world's greatest operas. Heretofore the ensemble has appeared only before mixed audiences in New York, Chicago, Cleveland and Baltimore.

Willis Rich, official in the all-white Bethel College of Newton, Kan., wrote Mr. Campbell, saying, "Your One World Ensemble is a step in the right direction . . . May the Lord bless this effort to break down barriers which are iron curtains in our beloved country."

The WORLD TODAY

By George S. Schuyler

Connecticut's Negroes received better employment and educational opportunities in 1948 than ever before, reports its State Interracial Commission. For the first time Negro public school teachers are working outside Negro neighborhoods. Despite bad spots and incidents here and there, the entire U. S. is getting better for us.

Whites Quit Picnic When Resort Turns Down Negroes

GARY, Ind. — (ANP) — White fellow employees including the store manager left the picnic grounds at Lake Eliza resort last week at the Goldblatt department store company picnic when the resort refused to admit Negro workers.

The company outing, an annual affair, had been held on the same grounds in 1947 and 1948, but the attendant told the group the area was "restricted."

First victims were Mr. and Mrs. George Lumpkins. Tommy Fitzgerald, manager of the play area, told them they could not enter. He sent them home in a private car when they explained they had no means of getting back because they had come out on a chartered bus.

When other Negro workers reported the brushoff treatment, Lumpkins reported the story to Mrs. Edna Morris, president, Gary branch, NAACP. She took the Goldblatt workers back to the grounds. Fitzgerald demanded that they leave.

The manager of the Gary Goldblatt store, identified as Lapping, pointed out that the company picnic was open to all employees, and that Negro workers had picnicked on the Lake Eliza grounds for the past two years, but Fitzgerald still said the area was restricted.

When the Negroes were forced to leave, Lapping and many of the white employees of the store left in protest.

32a 1949

Inter-racial Southern Regional Council

Southern Infiltration

Editor, The Advertiser:

I note from the paper that the Dixie Interfaith Group is to hear Mrs. Roosevelt speak at a conference to be held in Atlanta, sponsored by the Inter-Racial Southern Regional Council, and will discuss lynchings, mob violence and the rights of Negroes.

32a

To begin with, this title of the sponsor sounds tainted, pertaining to Paul Robeson. The "beloved Eleanor" is known by all to condone and participate in meetings of communistic organizations; consequently, her movements are doubtful and subject to criticism.

Could it be that this organization is camouflaging in this manner in order to infiltrate the faiths of the South? This meeting is to be very secret, not open to the public. Was not the Imperial Emperor, Mr. Spinks, not told over the radio on "Meet The Press," by those eminent columnists and commentators that the Secretary of the Ku Klux Klan was un-American? They did not faze the Emperor though, and he gave them quite a beating.

Yet, 150 church women are invited to attend this meeting. Is it possible that any one of them will attend? Such subjects as lynchings, mob violence and rights of Negroes should be handled by the law, not churchwomen.

Too bad Mrs. Roosevelt doesn't use her prestige and influence to help the South if she is so interested, but instead she has done the opposite. All this propaganda and these sensational meetings are causing hatred, unrest and violence and churchwomen should have no part in it. They have religious duties to perform and if they are taken care of it will make a better world to live in.

MAE C. WALTERS

Montgomery.

Jim Crow at Lincoln Park Zoo

The experience Miss Ernestine Spears had in Lincoln Park the past week should be carried direct to the city council. It is the position of the Black Dispatch Negroes should have a right to visit the zoo at any and all times it is visited by other citizens. Anything less than this is rank discrimination. Why should whites be allowed to visit the zoo seven days per week and Negroes denied this same right save for one day?

As in Miss Spears' case, so it will develop every week. Miss Spears had a visitor. She wanted her visitor to see the fine zoo upon which she pays taxes. The visitor arrived on Friday. We presume someone down at the city hall assumes the visitor should hibernate or go into seclusion for a week, awaiting the arbitrary jim crow day set up by some arrangement of the park board.

Then too, it is not convenient for all Negroes to get off on Thursdays. We understand that this is the recognized day for maids to desist from their weekly labors; but it should be kept in mind that all Negro women are not maids, and have their own program worked out for the week. It is not always convenient for the Negro mother to abide by some such arbitrary edict as the Thursday zoo ukase. As a matter of law this order is discriminatory and ought to be tested out in the courts by the local branch of the NAACP. We believe the courts will hold that one taxpayer has the legal right to look at the animals he purchased and feeds just as long and as often as another taxpayer. There is no equity or fair play in the park arrangement announced to Miss Spears last Friday.

But the unusually bad feature about this Thursday pattern arises in the suggestion made by the park attendant that certain Negroes in this city entered into agreement with the city fathers to this one-day program. We do not believe there are any such Negroes in Oklahoma City who can be called by name, and even if there were they had no authority to enter into any such unlawful contract. If and when the NAACP committee goes down to discuss this matter with the council, we think it would be the part of wisdom to request the names of those Negroes who took responsibility for such action and agreement. We thing these Uncle Toms should have their names published and their contract, either verbal or written given sufficient airing. If we can find out who these Negroes are we can at least publicly repudiate them.

Once before we had the charge thrown in our face that Negroes had entered into agreement not to purchase property west of Walnut in the Second Ward. No one was ever able to find out who these phantom blacks were, and yet in almost every conference, when the segregation fight was at its most furious tempo several years ago, some white person would get up to declaim on the "gentleman's agreement" about Walnut street. To date no one has ever learned who those Negroes were, and as we said before, if there ever was such an agreement it was not legally binding upon any Negro and morally binding upon no one but the spineless idiot who is alleged to have agreed to such a patter of racial restriction. This undercover arrangement, whatever it was, has of course been broken down, and Negroes do now own property west of Walnut street.

The park experience last week and the Walnut street restriction just referred to are all bitter experiences which should teach some of our loud-mouthed, unwitting blacks in this community to stay at home when important matters come up and allow such problems to be adjusted by leaders who head organizations constituted to serve such ends. Reaction is always standing around endeavoring to compromise the Negro position and that is what is done the moment an unguarded statement is made by an unsuspecting black who so far as common sense is concerned does not even represent himself.

The Black Dispatch suggests that city government be called in question respecting this unfair and unlawful arrangement out at the city zoo. There is no statutory provision for this arrangement. The Negro child, as an educational feature, should have the right to see the animals out there just as often as the white child. Let's let the courts pass on this question. That is the constitutional method to adopt in the adjudication of important issues.

Quiet Exit Marks End of Southern Conference

Human Welfare Organization Disbands After 10 Years; New Group Taking Over

RICHMOND (ANP) — The Southern Conference for Human Welfare which held its first session in Birmingham in 1938, was recently disbanded at a quiet meeting held here by eight leaders of the organization. No reason was given publicly for the action.

The record of the Southern Conference indicates that it was an organization to liberalize the South on economic and racial issues.

The demise of the organization, leaders here say, is due to the necessity of shielding movements of this character while witch hunting is being so widely promoted in America.

Another Group Taking Over

Conservatives also took note of the fact that there is another organization in the South which is pushing the program of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

It is the Southern Conference Educational Fund. This organization sponsored a meeting on civil rights in Charlottesville, Va., last fall and made a trip to Monticello, shrine of Thomas Jefferson, where its statement on civil right was adopted.

Virginia Dabney, editor of the Richmond Times Dispatch, has been professing sympathy for both the SCHW and the new organization.

Once considered friendly to colored persons and a liberal, Dabney has opposed every suggestion for the extension of democracy to colored Americans in the South since President Truman announcel his civil rights program.

Considered Top Reactionary Now

Some leaders here now consider Dabney the most reactionary white newspaper editor in the South. They say he is proof of the contention that a liberal, is no good anyway except when everything is going all right.

Dabney, for example, once wrote an editorial favoring the abolition of jim crow travel on city buses, but when W. H. C. Murray suggested the same thing for the State in the 1948 General Assembly as a civil rights measure, Dabney gave Mr. Murray no support.

Southern Conference For Human Welfare Disbands

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DABNEY REACTIONARY

Virginus Dabney, editor of the Richmond Times Dispatch, has been shedding crocodile tears over both the SCHW and the new organization. Once considered friendly to Negroes and a liberal, Dabney has opposed every suggestion for the extension of democracy to American Negroes in the South since President Truman announced his civil rights program.

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MORE POLICY POSTS FOR NEGROES URGED

N.Y. Times 32a

Letter to Southern Governors by Regional Council Stresses Sharing in Public Service

New York

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 2 —The executive committee of the Southern Regional Council disclosed today that it had sent to the Governors of the thirteen Southern states a letter urging the appointment of Negro citizens to policy-making boards in the field of public service.

Jan. 23-49

The letter declared that if the Governors would generally adopt "such a course of action" they would "open a new era in public standing" for Southern Negroes and would provide the Southern states with "multiplying benefits for generations to come."

Stressing that the Negro people of the South had faced discouragements "that would have crushed a lesser resolve, and have held firmly to the faith that justice and a basic equality can be achieved within the framework of American legal and cultural institutions," the committee asserted:

"The South has an old duty, postponed of fulfillment until the strain is very great, to reward that loyalty with recognition and acceptance."

The Southern Regional Council is widely regarded as the most effective interracial organization in this area. It is composed of leaders of both races from all the Southern states and its purpose is to "attain equal opportunity for all people in the region."

"Right to Citizenship"

In making public for the first time the full text of its letter to the Southern Governors the committee declared that it was "putting its finger on one of the most important and one of the least understood aspects of the right to citizenship."

"Too few Southerners," the committee declared, "have yet realized that bestowing a favor on a minority group is not the same thing as granting equal opportunity. For whatever evidence there may be of a better future for the Negro people, they should have a voice in determining that future."

In all parts of the South there are Negro citizens "well qualified to represent not only their own race but all the people," the committee declared. The only thing needed, it added, is "a willingness to act on the part of public officials."

There are already "hopeful signs of such an extension of democracy in the South," the committee said. It cited several precedents and particularly stressed the recent appointment by Gov. W. Kerr Scott of North Carolina of Harold L. Trigg, Negro president of St. Augustine's College in Raleigh, to the State Board of Education.

Many of the South's problems spring from economic disabilities, the committee warned, that can be cured only with the help of the whole nation. The rest of the country would be "understandably reluctant" to put up its share of funds unless there was evidence of a more equitable distribution of public services, the committee added.

In most of the Southern states a fourth or more of the people are Negroes, the committee declared, and as a group "the weight of need rests most heavily upon them, and they are accordingly entitled to a large share of the services of the modern state."

Fields for Appointment Listed

The committee's letter listed some of the specific fields in which it believed that Negro appointments could be "promptly and usefully followed." These included public welfare boards, prison and parole boards, health and education boards, hospitals, labor and agricultural boards, recreation boards, licensing and planning boards.

1-23-49

Executive committee members signing the letter were Paul D. Williams, president of the council; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University; Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, economics professor at Virginia Union University; the Right Rev. Mgsr. T. James McNamara of Savannah, and R. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University.

Also Dr. Guy B. Johnson, sociology professor at the University of North Carolina; Leonard Haas of Atlanta, an attorney; Charles Gillman, Georgia director of the CIO; Miss Josephine Wilkins of Atlanta, Citizens Fact Finding Movement of Georgia; Carter Wesley of Houston, Tex., editor, and John H. Wheeler of Durham, N. C., a banker.

South's Governors Given Manifesto by Top Flight Leaders

Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat 6-18-49

320

(Special to The Courier)

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Southern Regional Council last week called upon Southern governors to appoint representative Negro citizens to positions on policy-making boards.

The resolution, issued after a one-day meeting in Atlanta, commended Gov. Kerr Scott of North Carolina, for appointing Dr. Harold L. Triggs, college president, to the State board of education.

FOUR-POINT PROGRAM

Southern Governors were informed by the group that such appointments would 1. Get greater attention to the needs of Negroes; 2. Lessen needless irritations; 3. Strengthen the civic pride of Negro citizens, and, 4. Prove to the Nation the South's intent to administer services fairly.

The statement said: "Many of the South's problems spring from economic disabilities. Race relations would be vastly improved by the security to be derived from expanded industry, a strengthened pattern of farm ownership, good schools, good homes and good health for all our citizens.

"The Nation will be understandably reluctant to put up its share of the funds unless there is evidence of a determination to provide public services more equitably than the South has done in the past. Such evidence can be convincingly furnished if the Southern States will follow the broadened precedent which North Carolina has set."

6-18-49

IMPORTANCE STRESSED

The council leaders stressed the importance of appointing Negroes who "can be trusted by their own people to be truly representative."

The statement was signed by the following members of the council's executive committee:

Dr. Charles Johnson, Nashville, Tenn., president of Fisk University; Paul D. Williams, Richmond, Va., president of the Southern Regional Council; Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, Richmond, Va., professor of economics, Virginia Union University; the Rt. Rev. Msgr. T. James McNamara, Savannah, Ga.; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University; Dr. Guy B. Johnson, professor of sociology, University of North Carolina; Leonard Haas, Atlanta, Ga., attorney; Charles Gillman, Atlanta, director of CIO; Miss Josephine Wilkins, Atlanta, Citizens Fact Finding Movement of Georgia; Carter Wesley, editor, Houston Informer; John H. Wheeler, Durham, N. C., director and vice president, Mechanics and Farmers Bank.

Race Council Seeks Fund To Replace Rosenwald

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution

The Southern Regional Council has named 13 new members to the Board of Directors and started a fund-rasing drive.

32a

The action came at the Council's annual meeting here as the directors heard reports of interracial relations progress in the South.

Jan. 11-49

The Council started the fund-raising drive because of the withdrawal of the Rosenwald Fund. With the fund's withdrawal, the group lost $25,000 yearly.

Those named to the Board of Directors to fill vacancies are:

Alonzo Moron, President of Hampton Institute; Morris Abram, Atlanta attorney; the Rev. Vincent O'Connell, Executive Secretary of the Catholic Committee of the South, New Orleans; Donald Comer, Alabama industrialist; Dr. D. Swan Haworth, Pastor of the First Baptist Church in Vicksburg, Miss.; Dr. R. D. Wellons, President of the Pembroke, N. C., College for Indians;

Glenn Rainey, Professor of English at Georgia Tech, Atlanta; Paul Christopher, Tennessee CIO Director, Knoxville; James L. Coker, President of Sonoco Products, Hartsville, S. C.; Charles Smith, on the staff of Inesco, Arlingto, Va.; Rabbi Charles Matsiband, Florence, Ala.; A. T. Butler, President of Pametto Teachers' Association, Columbia, S. C., and Miss Cassandra Maxwell, Orangeburg, S. C., attorney.

ATLANTA WOMAN CITES GAINS

Race Relations Better, Says Regional Council

By MARGARET WALZEM

Associated Press Staff Writer

The Southern Regional Council, in its annual meeting yesterday, reported a year of steady progress in the field of race relations.

32a

But keynote speakers were quick to say that though the South is changing, there still is much to be done.

Achievements of the Council and its affiliated groups listed in State reports ranged from appointment of more Negro policemen to keeping an eye on the courts.

Newspapers were commended generally for their co-operation with the Council, to which many Southern newsmen belong.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Atlanta churchwoman and member of President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights, said the Georgia Interracial Commission had brought the spotlight of publicity on civil rights violations that "no one could have a changed pattern in anything about which many seemed to know before."

Admitting defeat of the Georgia Legislature's failure to pass an anti-mask bill, she pointed to other victories—new Negro playgrounds in such places as Newnan and Dalton, and aroused interest of churchwomen in interracial cooperation.

As for the courts, she quoted a Negro leader, "In three years we have no incident growing out of our Southern courts if we could get Southern women interested in the meeting of whites and Negroes.

J. M. Dabbs, Macesville, S. C., was significant." He said there had been growing out of the meeting of whites and Negroes.

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1-11-49

G. D. Rogers, President of a Negro insurance company—Central Life in Tampa, Fla.—said Florida had made great strides in equalizing salaries for teachers, and is now working to equalize facilities.

Marion Wright, Glenville Falls, N. C., attorney, said Kentucky has "probably done more legislatively than any other Southern State" to improve the racial problem, and J. M. Tydings, of the Lincoln Institute in Kentucky, said that the first Southern Negro Police Lieutenant was appointed in Louisville.

The Council, with an active membership of 3,235, is composed of whites and Negroes. Its announced objective is "equal opportunity for all peoples in the region."

'Hopeful Sign' Seen in New Attitude Current in South

Clipping Courier Dat. 10-29-49

32

Southern Regional Council Urges Recognition of Legal Protection of Human Rights as Cure

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—"Discrimination in any part of our country works to the discredit of the whole nation in international relations" and "hostile propaganda spotlights it and alleges that it is fundamental in our democracy," the Southern Regional Council declared last week.

The declarations were included in a report by the council which urged the South to recognize the importance of legal protection of human rights to America's world position.

The council emphasized that we must make it "quite clear" that our national policy is firmly opposed to discrimination of any kind in order to exonerate the country of this charge, adding that the most convincing way to demonstrate this is through Congress since it is representative of the whole people.

Traditions Must Yield

In plain language, the council report said "When the national welfare is seriously involved there should be no question of precedence. Regional traditions, group interests, or whatever, should voluntarily yield to the broader necessity." "If they do not they may well be overriden," the report added.

The report asserted that even when there is doubt of the complete effectiveness of a particular legislative measure, it still may be desirable as an affirmation of public policy, for then "Our statesmen would at any rate be relieved of some of the difficulty in answering charges that our Government winks at, or even connives in, various forms of discrimination."

The council also reported "a hopeful sign" in the South where it found that "more and more people are looking at the problem of racial discrimination in the light of national and international opinion."

Urges Economic Aid

On this point, the report stated "there is greater acceptance of the fact that the entire nation cannot dam back its legislative action until its most reluctant areas are persuaded. We are, in short, realizing that private prejudices and local customs must make way for more urgent demands."

The council's report was critical of both supporters and critics of the national civil-rights program, charging that they have overlooked the value of legislation that would improve the material welfare of depressed groups.

"Jobs and farms and home and schools and health are the underpinnings of civil rights, and in all of these basic needs the South is far below the rest of the country," the report stated. "In the South the colored population is below the white population. The job is to raise the whole South, white and colored, up to the level of the rest of the country," the report added.

The council pointed out that our present dilemma results from the fact that many accept the broad objective of a more democratic society while questioning the effectiveness of legislation as a means to that end.

Southern Council Aim:

$500,000 Sought For Race Relations

Courier Dat. 11-19-49

32a

ATLANTA—Pointing to the great gains made by Southern Negroes since its inception, the Southern Regional Council called for the launching of a $500,000 campaign this week to finance a ten-year program for the improvement of race relations in the South.

Dr. Howard W. Orum, University of North Carolina sociologist, started the drive rolling Saturday by contributing the first $250 and requesting another 100 persons to contribute similar sums towards the building of the $25,000 chest for the Council's 1949 needs.

Dr. George S. Mitchell, executive director of the Council, heralded the drive as an effort to "call upon the people of the South to meet their own responsibility for human well-being."

LEADING ROLE

The Council has played a leading role in thus far successful efforts to get Negroes on the police forces of Southern cities. Since this program got under way there are now a reported 344 Negro policemen and seven policewomen serving in sixty-five cities in twelve Dixie states.

The Council also heard Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Atlanta churchwoman and a member of President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights proclaim that the Georgia Interracial Commission brought to light civil violations that "no one seemed to know anything about before." She further stated that the South had achieved victories in more Negro playground and the increased interest of churchwomen in interracial cooperation.

J. M. Dabbs, white, Maysville, S. C., farmer, declared the fact that Benjamin Mays of Morehouse College could speak out against segregation in the "heart of Dixieland" Columbia, S. C., was significant."

Says Dixie Press Can Better Racial Conditions, by Aid

Courier Dat. 11-19-49

Pittsburgh Pa.

32a

ATLANTA—The Southern Regional Council pledged last week to work harder to promote better race relations and a "Fair Deal" for Negroes through Dixie newspapers.

Dr. George Mitchell, white executive director of the council, urged members of the movement at their annual meeting to follow up a pamphlet, "Race in the News," sent to Southern editors recently.

Dr. Mitchell said "Newspapers know they're behind the times. They want to improve."

He suggested that local groups visit editors to encourage use of courtesy titles of "Mr., Mrs., and Miss" for Negroes, and tell the story of Negro achievements.

In this way, Dr. Mitchell explained, "facts, truth, fairness and accuracy" will be accorded stories of Negroes in white newspapers.

"Race in the News" commended some Southern newspapers and criticized others for their coverage and treatment of Negroes in their news columns.

Paul Williams, Richmond, Va., publisher and Catholic president of the Inter-Denominational Council, offered this solution for the race problem:

"Ordinary hard work, Christian charity and courage applied in the right place at the right time."

Network Preventing Riots, Lynchings Blankets South

ATLANTA—(ANP)—A network now blankets the entire South for the prevention of race riots and lynchings. The network is a function of the Southern Regional Council whose membership is divided about evenly between Negro and white Southerners and whose primary purpose is to rid the area of its traditional racial prejudice so that the South might benefit economically and perhaps to a lesser degree, socially.

The council inherited this function from the old Southwide Commission on Interracial Cooperation. The latter group got its start in the early Twenties as a counter-action to racial terrors following World War I and the re-emergence of the Ku Klux Klan. It was a mixed organization devoted to factual studies of racial incidents and means of correcting them.

In the Thirties, Dr. Howard Odum, sociologist at the University of North Carolina, published his monumental work, "Southern Regions of the United States." This study convinced both Negro and white Southerners that an agency was needed to keep people informed on many phases of life in the South.

As it now exists, the network in any given town may involve a Negro teacher, lawyer, doctor, minister, banker or editor and his white counterpart. Through long experience, Negro leaders learned to recognize the symptoms of incipient racial trouble. Whenever they feel an incident or series of incidents has the making of trouble, one of their white colleagues is given the information to pass on to proper authorities for action.

Though the council's work extends all over the South, the system is not perfect. Most of its 3,000 members are concentrated in urban areas, and there are hundreds of places where it has neither members nor connections.

One of the main things which the SRC steadfastly follows is the idea that the South's problems can be solved best by those within the region. For that reason alone, voting membership in the group is limited to residents of the thirteen states between Virginia and Texas. This does not mean that the council discourages membership by others.

As Dr. George S. Mitchell, executive director of the council from Richmond, Va., put it:

"The main job of the council is to get the South to see that prejudice and bitterness are, in part, shadows cast by poverty and inequality. We have not made a head-on attack on race prejudice. We have worked with and through people who do not have it, to spread that example into as many communities as possible.

"But the object of working together without prejudice is to get for the whole South the material conditions which we think will dry up prejudices. . . ."

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Functioning Quietly-

Network Spread Over South Seeks To Stop Race Riots

BY BEM PRICE

ATLANTA, Nov. 28—(AP)—Spread over the South is a 3,000-member network for the prevention of race riots and lynchings.

The mere existence of such a network is going to surprise a great many Southerners—but it shouldn't. It has been around a long time, ever since the 1920's.

Right now it is just another function of the Southern Regional Council, which inherited it from the old Southwide Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

There's nothing underground about it, though. The network simply is one of the council activities that never makes news. Why it doesn't is simple, too. How are you going to make a headline out of something that was only potentially dangerous to start with and then didn't even anyway?

* * *

THE NETWORK OPERATES very quietly along those back streets and country lanes where race trouble often has erupted in the past before anyone knew quite what had happened—or why.

The council is the first to admit the imperfections of the network. Many of its 3,000 members are concentrated in urban areas. There are hundreds of places where the council has neither members nor connections.

As it now exists, though, this network in any given town may involve a Negro teacher, lawyer, doctor, minister, banker or editor and their white counterparts.

Through long and bitter experience, these Negro leaders have learned to recognize the symptoms, however latent, of incipient race trouble.

Whenever these Negroes feel that an incident or series of incidents has the making of trouble they call one of their white colleagues who passes along the information to the proper authorities. Most of the time the chief of police, mayor or governor is not aware of the informant's connection with the council.

The council membership is drawn from all walks of life and divided about evenly between whites and Negroes. It includes Catholic priests, Protestant ministers, labor leaders, educators, business and professional men, church women and newspapermen.

* * *

THE WHITE MEMBER probably would be best described as a "Southern Liberal"—and that is an extraordinarily flexible expression. For example, labor leader and manufacturer may not agree, out of sheer distaste for each other, on what time the sun comes up. But they will agree on the premise that the South is in a bad way, economically and socially, for a good many reasons, all correctable.

One of the major factors in the South is the presence of a large "marginal population," not self-supporting. Those who do earn decent livings are taxed for their support.

The premise on which these two do agree is that the South cannot flourish half-rich, half-poor; that all would benefit if opportunity is found for all.

Now you come to the fact that while many of these people are white, the bulk are Negroes, many of them barred from making a decent contribution to society primarily because of race.

* * *

THE IDEA, THEREFORE, is if the barriers of racial prejudice could be lowered — not so much socially as economically—the entire South would benefit.

These are not the thoughts of "outsiders." They are the conclusions of native Southerners. The council long ago decided the South's problems could be solved best by those within the region.

For that reason alone voting membership in the council is limited to residents of the 13 states between Virginia and Texas, although this does not mean that the council discourages membership by others.

Let Dr. George S. Mitchell, the council's executive director from Richmond, Va., and a former Rhodes scholar, state the case:

"The main job of the council is to get the South to see that prejudice and bitterness are, in part, shadows cast by poverty and inequality. . . We have not made a headon attack on race prejudice. We have worked with and through people who do not have it to spread that example into as many communities as possible. But the object of working together without prejudice is to get for the whole South the material conditions which we think will dry up most of the prejudices. Thus we press for whatever will get the South health and housing and schools and jobs and good farms. . .

"We have never made it a point to be so far in advance of surrounding custom that our people lose effectiveness in pushing for change."

* * *

DR. MITCHELL, former economics professor at Columbia University, claims no spectacular achievement for the council, since it is impossible to measure the change of a man's mind.

Yet just recently the council sponsored a meeting of church women leaders from all sections of the South. Each of the 150 went home after pledging:

"I am concerned that our constitutional freedoms are not shared by all our people; my religion convinces me that they must be and gives me courage to study, work and lead others to the fulfillment of equal justice under the law."

The old interracial commission got its start in the early 1920's as counter to the racial terrors which followed in the wake of World War I and the reemergence of the Ku Klux Klan. It was an organization of whites and Negroes devoted to factual studies of racial incidents and ways and means of correcting them.

Then in the early 1930's Dr. Howard Odum, sociologist at the University of North Carolina, published his monumental work, "Southern Regions of the United States."

That one study convinced many Southerners that an agency was needed to keep the people informed on many phases of life in the South.

The interracial commission was a start, but after a series of meetings it was decided to broaden it. In 1945 the council was formed and the commission merged with it. There were about 800 members at the time.

'Hopeful Sign' Seen in New Attitude Current in South

Southern Regional Council Urges Recognition of Legal Protection of Human Rights as Cure

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The declarations were included in a report by the council which urged the South to recognize the importance of legal protection of human rights to America's world position.

The council emphasized that we must make it "quite clear" that our national policy is strongly opposed to discrimination of any kind in order to exonerate the country of this charge, adding that the most convincing way to demonstrate this is through Congress since it is representative of the whole people.

Traditions Must Yield

In plain language, the council report said "When the national welfare is seriously involved there should be no question of precedence. Regional traditions, group interests, or whatever should voluntarily yield to the broader necessity." "If they do not they may well be overriden," the report added.

The report asserted that even when there is doubt of the complete effectiveness of a particular legislative measure, it still may be desirable as an affirmation of public policy, for then "Our statesmen would at any rate be relieved of some of the difficulty in answering charges that our Government winks at, or even connives in, various forms of discrimination."

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The council's report was critical of both supporters and critics of the national civil-rights program, charging that they have overlooked the value of legislation that would improve the material welfare of depressed groups.

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The council pointed out that our present dilemma results from the fact that many accept the broad objective of a more democratic society while questioning the effectiveness of legislation as a means to that end.

Council Holds Annual Meet At Atlanta U.

The Southern Regional Council held its annual meeting Wednesday at the Trevor-Arnett Library, Atlanta University.

The organization heard a report from Mrs. M. E. Tilly on the Southwide women's meeting during the opening session.

Staff members of the Southern Regional Council made reports. Delegates heard Mrs. Carole Curry on membership; Harold Fleming on publications; Miss Jane P. Simpson, Home Self-Study project, and Mr. E. E. Nabbit and Mrs. Henry Havens, advisory committee.

Speakers were Thomas F Byrd, J M. Tydings, Dr. George S. Mitchell and Paul Williams.

J. M. Tydings made the report from the Board on finances. A spirited discussion on whether posed (1) to exclude associates from membership; (2) to change by-laws giving general counsel ex-officio membership on the Executive Committee.

32a 1949

Texas Council on Negro Organizations

Leader Tells Of Plans for Negro Group

Texas Negroes are helping themselves and do not depend on outside direction, J. J. Rhoads, president of the Texas Council of Negro Organizations, said in Dallas Saturday.

Negroes in Texas control most of the organizations which are working to improve their condition, Rhoads explained. For example, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is organized in forty-four state associations. hen a national leader of the NAACP comes to Texas, he comes by invitation of the state association and comes to help, not to dictate. The New York headquarters of the NAACP does not control the affairs of the state association, Rhoads said.

The Texas Council of Negro Organizations is composed of representatives from thirty-three statewide Negro organizations, Rhoads explained.

The council is divided into fifteen panels. Each panel investigates a field assigned to it. There are panels on labor, housing and home life, military service and veterans' affairs, political and civil rights, religion and other subjects.

Each panel recommends to the TCNO what actions should be taken and the panel on administrative policy meets every three months to edit the recommendations and publish them.

Rhoads was in Dallas Saturday for a quarterly meeting of the panel on administrative policy.

The panel Saturday adopted a budget of $7,500 to carry on its work for another year. It passed resolutions opposing segregation in Texas education, and asking for state and federal fair employment practice acts. It also passed a resolution saying that Negroes would be loyal in case of war.

All of the work of the 3-year-old council is done by volunteers, the Negro leader said.

A Contrast In Approaches To Goal of Race Justice

The Courier Journal Louisville Ky.

THERE is a difference between real and imaginary grievances in the matter of racial discrimination. This community has just had examples of the one and the other, and by coincidence representatives of the National Association for Advancement of the Colored People figured in both. Jan. 1-16-49

The one which seems more to the point, because it involves a genuinely blighting social attitude, was the protest of a delegation to Mayor FARNSLEY that Negroes do not get a fair deal in housing. The spokesman, local vice-president of the N.A.A.C.P., made out an apparently good case, supported by evidence and general experience.

Negroes, he complained, have trouble getting home loans, appraisers taking a dim view of Negro property values. He said Negroes are also frequently victims of spot zoning, which lets in commercial structures and depreciates investments. One may accept, on familiar observation, that these investments are inflated in the beginning. One of the oldest of real estate practices is to lift prices on property freshly opened to purchase and use by Negroes, as Dr. HENRY S. WILSON, the spokesman of the group, pointed out.

All this protest was healthy. It went far to prove that housing is a social matter and not altogether, as representatives of organized builders and of loan interests arose to argue, a business matter. This is a point that may be talked about later, when they get to crying out against rent controls and public housing programs. For the moment, the idea is to say that the Negroes' complaint was helpful and justified. The Courier Journal Louisville Ky.

Not so much may be said about the actions of WALTER WHITE, national executive secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., who stirred a lot of local commotion Wednesday evening. Here to speak at the Jewish Public Forum, he was seized by the idea that lack of Fort Knox soldiers in his audience was due to discrimination and repression on part of the post command. He sailed into spectacular action.

First Mr. WHITE called the Secretary of the Army, but could not get him. He called the White House, to demand Army action. In short, he concocted a national incident where there was no incident. If turned out on pretty reliable testimony, including that of the Jewish chaplain at Knox, that lack of bus transportation for soldiers into town for this special purpose had nothing to do with the identity of the speaker, the auspices or with policy. Apparently there had been no previous official request for a bus. Eleven soldiers finally showed up at the meeting, a bit late, though whether this was the result of the long-distance telephoning to high places is not yet clear. Much seemed impetuously to have been made of little, including headlines which, however satisfactory for Mr. White's purpose, created a bad taste and an aftermath of misunderstanding.

32b 1949

American Teachers Assoication ✓

New Officers Elected
Afro-American
During Teachers' Session
Dat. 8-13-49

210 at 46th Convention at Wilberforce; Specialists, Educators Lead Panels

WILBERFORCE, O. (ANP)—Delegates including 4 college presidents and 15 presidents and executive secretaries of State groups of the American Teachers Association attended the 46th annual convention last week at the State College of Education and Industrial Arts at Wilberforce.

New offcers elected were:

President, Dr. George W. Gore Jr., Tennessee State College; vice president, Dr. R. C. Hatch, Alabama State College; executive secretary. Dr. H. Council Trenholm, Alabama State; treasurer, Dr. Howard H. Long, State College, Wilberforce; trustee board. Mrs. Eva Batey, N.J., And Dr. Joseph F. Drake, Alabama; executive committee, C. L. Harper, Ga.. and J. H. White, Ark.

Regional vice-presidents; I. W. Milan Davis, Okolona College (Miss.); second; J. T. Brooks, Alabama State; third G. A. Anderson, Florence. S.C., fourth Elmer Hawkns, Garnett School, Md.; and fifth George W. Reeves, Praire View College.

Officers were installed by Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean, graduate school, Howard University. and editor, Journal of Negro Education.

A total of 210 delegates attended the meeting. Membership was announced at 13,195. Life membership payments to ATA totaled $2,152.50 during the 11 months of the 1948-49 year.

Speakers Listed

Speakers in various panels and discussion groups included:

Dr. G. James Fleming, secretary for race relations of the American Friends; Joseph F. Albright, special assistant to administrator of veteran affairs; Moss H. Kendrix legislative assistant, National Education Association; Elmer W. Henderson, executive officer, American Council on Human Rights; Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, NAACP;

Dr. G. L. Harrison. president, Langston University; Lawrence Davis, president, Arkansas A M and N College; Dr. Ambrose Caliver, U.S. Offce of Education, and Dr. Horace Mann Bond. president Lincoln (Pa.) University.

Notable Educators In Attendance; Gore Chosen President

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—(ANP)—Delegates including 14 college presidents and 15 presidents and executive secretaries of state groups held a very successful meeting of the American Teachers association at its 46th Annual convention held last week at the State College of Education and Industrial Arts at Wilberforce.

New officers elected were as follows:

President, Dr. George W. Gore, Jr. Tennessee State Collgge, vice president, Dr. R. C. Hatch, Alabama State College; executive secretary, Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, Alabama State; treasurer, Dr. Howard H. Long, State College, Wilberforce; trustees board, Mrs. Eva Batey, New Jersey, and Dr. Joseph F. Drake Alabama; executive committee C. L. Harper, Georgia, and J. H. White Arkansas, and regional vice presidents; I. W. Milan Davis, Okolona College (Miss.); II, J. T. Brooks, Alabama State; III, G. A. Anderson, Florence, S. C., IV, Elmer Hawk ins, Garnett School Maryland, and V George W. Reeves Prairie View College.

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Dr. G. L. Harrison, president, Langston university; Lawrence Davis, president, Arkansas A. M. and N. College; Dr. Ambrose Caliver, U. S. Office of Education and Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president Lincoln (Pa.) university.

Gore Heads U.S. Teachers

WILBERFORRCE, Ohio—Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., dean of Tennessee A. & I. college, Nashville, was elected president of the American Teachers association at its 46th annual convention which met on the campus here last week.

Other officers elected were Dr. Robert C. Hatch of the Alabama department of education, Montgomery, Ala., vice president; Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president State Teachers College, Montgomery, Ala., executive secretary; and Dr. Howard H. Long, dean of Wilberforce state college, treasurer.

The association is composed of some 10,000 teachers in colored schools, and 250 delegates from 23 states were in attendance at the convention.

100 Teachers of 4th Region ATA In Tenn. Confab

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jul. 5-24-49

NASHVILLE — Approximately 100 teachers, representing West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee participated in the annual conference of the fourth region of the American Teachers Association at Tennessee A. and I. State College, May 13-14.

Principal addresses were made by Dr. Reginald S. Barrett, visiting lecturer in sociology, Fisk University; Dr. H. Council Trenholm, executive secretary, A. T. A.; Dr. Howard Long, treasurer, A. T. A., and administrative dean, Wilberforce State College, and Dr. Charles Rochelle, regional vice president, A. T. A. and assistant principal, Lincoln High School, Evansville, Ind.

Jet. 6-28-49

CONFERENCE THEME

Theme of the conference was "Intercultural Education for Participation in American Democracy."

Dr. Rochelle and Dr. Elsie M. Lewis were re-elected vice president and secretary, respectively, for the forth region of A. T. A. Prof. Merl Eppse of Tennessee A. and I State College is State director for Tennessee.

Also taking part in the sessions was Dr. George W. Gore Jr., vice president, A. T. A. and dean, Tennessee A. and I. College.

Teachers Set Wilberforce For Confab

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — For the second time, the American Teachers' Association will meet in Ohio when its 46th Annual Convention begins at Wilberforce State College, Sunday, July 31, to continue through August 2. The previous meeting was held at Cincinnati in 1915.

The convention will follow the procedure, initiated in 1947, of opening on Sunday evenings with a Vesper keynote and memorial-tribute session. The general sessions will be held Monday morning, evening and Tuesday evening. Departmental sessions for fifteen groups will be staged on Tuesday morning, August 2. Business sessions of the Delegate Assembly will be conducted on Monday and Tuesday afternoons, August 1 and 2.

Jet. 7-21-49

Local arrangements at Wilberforce State College will be under the general direction of Dr. Howard H. Long, Administrative Dean and who is also treasurer of the American Teachers' Association

The other ATA core officers are President John H. Brodhead of Philadelphia; Vice-President George W. Gore, Nashville and Executive Secretary H. C. Trenholm, Montgomery, Ala.

Dean of A&I State College Elected President of ATA

Nashville, Tenn. Globe
Jet. 8-5-49

Most Noted National Body of Colored Educators Held Its Annual Meeting in Wilberforce, Ohio, This Week; Popular Nashvillian Was Unanimous Choice of Delegates For Highest Honor

ATA President

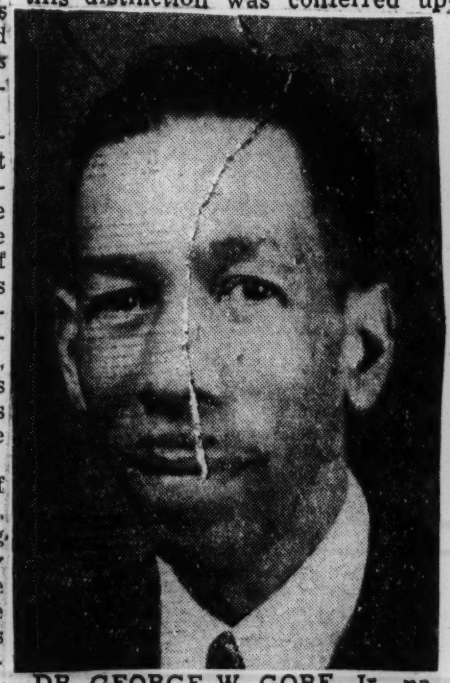
Wilberforce, Ohio.—(Special) — Dr. George W. Gore, eminent son of the State of Tennessee, was elevated to the presidency of American Teachers Association at the annual meeting of the association held at the Wilberforce State College this week. He had been vice president of this famed 40-odd year old assembly of educators from all parts of the nation and his elevation to the presidency was by the unanimous vote of the delegates.

Jet. 8-5-49

Dr. Gore's election was especially pleasing to the large contingent of Tennesseans who attended, however it did not come as a surprise to them. Dr. Gore has been one of the most active promoters of the ATA in Tennessee and has taken pride in his work out of regard for the fact that the association was organized in Nashville, Tenn. In the past forty years some of the most noted educators of the country have served in the presidency.

Dr. Gore, who is the dean of Tennessee A. and I. State College, is an outstanding figure among educators of the South. For many years he has served as executive secretary of the Tennessee State Education Association which holds its sessions annually at State College.

After completing his early education in Nashville schools, young Gore was a Rector Scholar in famed DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind., where he received his Bachelor of Arts degreee. Later he received the Master of Education degree at Harvard University, and still later the Doctor of Philosophy degree at Columbia Universities, respectively. A few years ago he became the first member of his race chosen from the South on a state's delegation to the National Education Association and at that organization's convention in Boston last month helped elected Dr. Andrew Holt of Tennessee president of the NEA.



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Dean of A&I State College Elected President of ATA

Nashville, Tenn. Globe
Jet. 8-5-49

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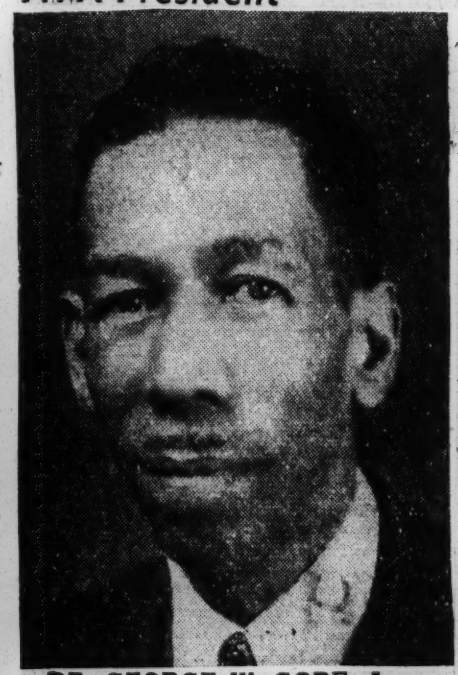

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A few years ago Dr. Gore became the first member of his race in the South to be elected a delegate to the National Education Association, and is quite proud that this distinction was conferred upon him by the educators of his native Tennessee.

Among the many other organizations with which he is connected Negro Schools.

He is a director of the Citizens Bank and Trust Company, Holt as the president of the NEA. and a member of the

The delegation that left from

Phi Delta; founder and past president of Alpha Kappa Mu National Honor Society; past president of the National Deans and Registrars in the Negro Schools.

Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity; member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternities; member of Delta

Nashville for the American Teachers Association included the following:

Prof. Merl R. Eppse, retiring president of the Tennessee Negro Education Association; Prof. George Key, new president of the TNEA; Dr. Virginia S. Nyabonga; Mrs. F. A. Sanders, Miss Frances E. Thompson, Mrs. Fannie Dobbins, Mrs. Algie Outlaw, Mr. John Eison, and Mrs. Hazel B. Williams.

Accompanying Mrs. Williams on the trip to Wilberforce were her daughter and niece, Misses Phinetta A. Williams and Merla J. Crowder.

Former Nashvillian Lauds Dr. G. W. Gore New ATA President

Globe 7-8-1944

T. R. Hartsfield, principal of the Gibson County Training School at Milan, editor of the West Tennessee Educational Congress Digest and one of the most successful A. and I. State College graduates has written to the Nashville Globe expressing what is generally agreed by the sentiments of the alumni of the college with regard to the worth of Dean George W. Gore to A. and I. State College and to education in Tennessee. Prof. Hartsfield is elated over the elevation of Dr. Gore to the presidency of the American Teachers Association and deems this high honor could not have come to an educator who had done more to merit it. The statement by Prof. Hartsfield, who incidentally, is a young Nashvillian who has gone forth and made good in the educational field, is as follows:

Give Praise to Whom Praise is Due.

"With the elevation of Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., to the presidency of American Teachers Association, in its recent session at Wilberforce State College, Wilberforce, Ohio praise and honor have been given where they are justly due.

"Dr. Gore, without a doubt is the Tennessee Negro teachers' educational statesman. His gratis service as executive secretary of the Tennessee Negro Education Association has shown fruition in a strong state organization, with almost 100 per cent membership and a wider gain in annual membership attendance.

"Dr. Gore also has through untiring effort and sagaciousness strengthened the membership in both the American Teachers Association and the National Education Association. He was the first Negro to represent a Southern state at the NEA [illegible] Buffalo, New York in 1940. This year he spearheaded a drive for a larger NEA representation which resulted in Tennessee having a large delegation in Boston, Mass.

"Tennessee should be justly proud of her native son, who has achieved in sundry ways in the field of education.

"As dean of Tennessee A. and I. State College for a number of years he has done an exemplary job and has raised Tennessee State to a pinnacle that is unsurpassed by any of the Land Grant Colleges.

"As director of the graduate division, he has engineered plans that have attrected graduate students from over the Southland. So effective is the graduate work at the institution that coming generations will speak of their forebearers who are graduates of this division with respectability and reverence.

"After all one lovely act can outweigh a thousand expressed sentiments. Dr. Gore as a scholar, director and platform orator is acknowledged by the best brains of the United States. Those of us who have had classes under him think of his speaking with the rapidity of perpetual motion but with great depth of thought and information. He is able to cope with any situation on any occasion.

"So praise and honor have been given where they are justly merited."

T. R. Hartsfield, Editor
West Tennessee Educational Congress Digest

250 Teachers From 23 States and D.C. Attend Meeting in Ohio

Delegates at the 46th annual convention of the American Teachers Association at Wilberforce State College, July 31-Aug. 2. Retiring President John Broadhead (1), principal of Reynold School, Philadelphia, presided. Newly elected officers: Dean George W. Gore, (2), A. and I. State College, president; Robert C. Hatch, (3), supervisor, State Department of Education, Montgomery, Ala., vice president. Re-elected were: H. Council Trenholm, (4), president of State Teachers College, Montgomery, executivesecretary, and Dr. Howard H. Long, (5), Wilberforce State College treasurer.

New Officers Elected During Teachers' Session

210 at 46th Convention at Wilberforce; Specialists, Educators Lead Panels

WILBERFORCE, O. (ANP)—Delegates including 4 college presidents and 15 presidents and executive secretaries of State groups of the American Teachers Association attended the 46th annual convention last week at the State College of Education and Industrial Arts at Wilberforce.

New offcers elected were: President, Dr. George W. Gore Jr., Tennessee State College; vice president, Dr. R. C. Hatch, Alabama State College; executive secretary, Dr. H. Council Trenholm, Alabama State; treasurer, Dr. Howard H. Long, State College, Wilberforce; trustee board, Mrs. Eva Batey, N.J., And Dr. Joseph F. Drake, Alabama; executive committee, C. L. Harper, Ga., and J. H. White, Ark.

Regional vice-presidents; I. W. Milan Davis, Okolona College (Miss.); second; J. T. Brooks, Alabama State; third G. A. Anderson, Florence, S.C., fourth Elmer Hawkns, Garnett School, Md.; and fifth George W. Reeves, Praire View College.

Officers were installed by Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean, graduate school, Howard University, and editor, Journal of Negro Education.

A total of 210 delegates attended the meeting. Membership was announced at 13,195. Life membership payments to ATA totaled $2,152.50 during the 11 months of the 1948-49 year.

Speakers Listed

Speakers in various panels and discussion groups included: Dr. G. James Fleming, secretary for race relations of the American Friends; Joseph F. Albright, special assistant to administrator of veteran affairs; Moss H. Kendrix, legislative assistant, National Education Association; Elmer W. Henderson, executive officer, American Council on Human Rights; Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, NAACP; Dr. G. L. Harrison, president, Langston University; Lawrence Davis, president, Arkansas A M and N College; Dr. Ambrose Caliver, U.S. Offce of Education, and Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president Lincoln (Pa.) University.

Annual History Prizes Awarded

Pittsburgh Courier
Oct. 29, 1949

NEW YORK— The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History has announced winners of the four Frederick Bancroft History prizes offered by the Negro. The first prize of $100 was awarded to Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman for her article on Monroe N. Work, and the second of fifty dollars to Sidney Kaplan of Northmanpton, Mass.

The first prize of fifty dollars for the best review contributed to the Journal of Negro History during the same period went to Dr. Robert D. Reid of Tuskegee and the second went to Samuel Abrahams of New York City. The prizes have been awarded fpr seven years.

Federal Official Refutes Address Of Lester Granger

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World
Nov. 2, 1949

By CONRAD CLARK

NEW YORK—"I do agree that we should not accept segregation, but I do say, that there is segregation in our educational system," was the reply of Dr. Ambrose Caliver of the United States Office of Education, to a question asked him here on Saturday, during the annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

One of the two principal speakers during the afternoon's meeting of the Association, Dr. Caliver spoke on the "Significant Developments in Education with respect to Negroes during the last generation," and he discussed "the failure of the national government" in its educational program, which was very much on a segregated basis, and he gave figures showing how much less was expended for Negroes as against that expended for whites.

In referring to the famous Henderson case, a Negro Physical Director of Education in Washington, D. C. who is suing the Southern Railroad in a "discrimination suit", the Office of Education's speaker said that the suit's results, may determine the real interpretation of the phase, so often used, "equal, but separate" accommodations.

QUESTION PERIOD

Followin his address, question period opened, and among the questions asked was one referring to the address male by Lester Granger at a conference session on the role of the Negro college in training students, at Hampton Institute, before 1500 students and teachers on Friday night.

Granger told his listeners that the "Negro college should be concerned with rooting out from the personality and intellectual equipment of the Negro student those carry-overs from a past generation encourage cynical defeatist rejection of the opportunities which can be had in American society even though they are still won with difficulty."

He also said that "many young people are today feverishly fighting battles which were won ten years ago, and they are thinking in terms of anti-discrimination and anti-segregation activities."

4 History Prizes To Be Presented

Atlanta Daily World
Oct. 30, 1949

Bancroft Awards Won by 2 Tuskegee Writers

NEW YORK—The four Frederic Bancraft History Prizes, awarded annually by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, will be presented on Sunday, Oct. 30th, at 3 p.m., at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, the final session of the Association's three-day meeting.

The first prize of $100 goes to Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, director of the Department of Research and Records of Tuskegee Institute, for her article on "Monroe N. Work and His contributions," adjudged the best contributed to The Journal of Negro History during the year ending Sept. 30, 1949.

The second prize of $50 goes to Sidney Kaplan of Northhampton, Mass. for his article, "The Miscegenation Issue in the Election of 1864."

2 Reviewers Honored

The first prize of $50 for the best review contributed to this magazine during this same period goes to Dr. Robert D. Reid, professor of history at Tuskegee Institute, for his evaluation of Ridgely Torrence's "Story of John Hope." The second prize of $25 for the next best review goes to Samuel Abrahams of NYC for his estimate of Pritchett's "The Roosevelt Court."

2 Tuskegee Teachers Take History Prizes

Atlanta Daily World
Nov. 11-26-49

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Two of the four Frederick Bancroft History prizes annually awarded by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History were received by members of Tuskegee Institute's faculty this year.

The first prize of $100 for the best article contributed to the Journal of Negro History went to Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, director of the department of records and research. Her article, in the current issue of the Journal, is entitled "Monroe Nathan Work and His Contributions."

The other Tuskegee person receiving an award was Dr. Robert D. Reid, chairman of the division of general studies. Dr. Reid received a first prize of $50 for his review of Ridgely Torrence's book, "The Story of John Hope." in the October, 1948, edition of the Journ-

History Group To Meet In Atlanta

Baltimore Afro-American
Nov. 12, 1949

NEW YORK—(NNPA)— Dr. Carter G. Woodson, director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, thought that the program for the annual meeting held October 28-30 was very good but the attendance of New Yorkers at the sessions was way off the average attendance at these yearly meetings.

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

The number of visitors, who came to New York for the purpose of attending the meeting was about the usual number expected, but New York daily newspapers virtually ignored the meeting which affected the attendance of local people.

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

The high spot in attendance, Dr. Woodson said, was that twenty-two students and teachers came from Virginia Union University to study the convention.

The opening session of the convention was held at the Community Church of New York, of which the Rev. John Haynes Holmes is the pastor. A number of white people were at that meeting. They had been interested in the session by the Washington office of the association.

Norfolk, Va. Journal & Guide 11-19-49

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune was the principal speaker at this session. She spoke on "The Negro in Retrospect and Prospect."

At a business session all officers were reelected. Dr Bethune sought to resign on the ground that she is retiring from all public activities but she was persuaded to continue as a member of the executive council until her successor is decided upon.

The Saturday afternoon session was devoted to recent gains and losses. Dr. Robert C. Weaver, an instructor at New York University he spoke on the gains of the Negro in labor since 1929, and Dr. Ambrose C. Caliver spoke on "Significant Developments in Education with Respect to Negroes during the Last Generation.' James E. Allen presided at this session.

"EVENING WITH AUTHORS"

The Saturday evening session, with Dr. L. D. Reddick, librarian of Atlanta University presiding, was an "Evening with Authors." There were four authors present, two white and two colored and each told about his books.

The first author introduced was Edward Stanley of Westchester, New York, who spoke on the two books he has written. In the first one he played up Samuel Fraunces, described in the Dictionary of American Biography as "Black Sam," who had the most popular hostelry in colonial New York and also had several taverns, the most important of which was at Broad and Pearl Streets. Then, he spoke of his book which dealt with Benjamin Banneker.

Four prizes were awarded. The first prize of $100 went to Mrs. Jessie Parkus Guzman, head of the department of research and records at Tuskegee Institute, for her article, "Monroe N. Work and His Contribution," which appeared in the October issue of the Journal of Negro History.

The second prize of $50 went to Sidney Kaplan, a white man, who is connected with the University of Massachusetts for his article, "The Miscegnation Issue in the Election of 1864."

The first prize of $50 for the best review went to Dr. Robert D. Reid professor of history at Tuskegee Institute, for his review of Mr. Terrence's biography of John Hope.

The second prize of $25 will be awarded to Samuel Abrahms, of New York, for his review of Pritchett's "Roosevelt's Court."

The next meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History will be held in Atlanta, Ga., next year.

TARRED WITH SAME BRUSH?

Grand Jury Spy Probe Hears Yergan, Hewitt

NEW YORK—(NNPA)—Dr. Max Yergan, former executive director of the Council on African Affairs, and George Hewitt, an ex-Communist, were questioned last Wednesday by the Federal grand jury investigating espionage.

Dr. Yergan told reporters that in 1946, on the recommendation of Paul Robeson, noted concert artist and actor, he appointed a sister-in-law of Alger Hiss as a reporter for the United Nations Council sessions at Lake Success dealing with colonial affairs.

While in the witness room, waiting to go before the grand jury, he said he recalled only the woman's first name, which was something like "Kleiner."

Slaps at Robeson

Dr. Yergan said Mr. Robeson later led the left-wing group which ousted him as executive director of the Council on African Affairs, an organization labelled communistic in a list of subversive organizations issued by Attorney General Tom C. Clark.

Dr. Yergan denied at that time that the council was communistic.

Hewitt, who formerly was active in the Communist Party, under the party name of Tim Hewit, was in the grand jury witness room along with Dr. Yergan. Hewitt renounced communism in 1944 and recently has testified in several deportation cases as a witness for the Government.

Anti-Red Committee Witnesses

Dr. Yergan, an educator, is a former president of the National Negro Congress, which he said Communist had tried to sabotage.

Both Dr. Yergan and Hewitt are believed to have testified secretly before a subcommittee of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Rep. John McDowell (Rep., Pa.) conducted the hearing at which Dr. Yergan testified.

BELIEVER IN SOCIALISM:

DuBois Says Handle Own Problems First

WASHINGTON

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, vice-chairman of the Council on African Affairs, appeared before the House Committee on Foreign Relations in protest against the Military Assistance Program.

Dr. DuBois said that although this country plans to spend billions to arm the rest of the world it cannot find enough money to spend to fight ignorance, disease and waste or increase old-age security for its workers.

He chided the United States on its program by stating 'we want to rule Russia and cannot rule Alabama."

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

Dr. DuBois was representing the African Affairs Council and the American Continental Congress for Peace, which meets in Mexico in September.

He took a slap at the un-American Activities Committee for bringing Jackie Robinson here to refute statements attributed to Paul Robeson.

Dr. DuBois explained, "When we want to study race relations in our own borders we summon a baseball player."

He added, "To teach the world democracy we chose a Secretary of State trained in the democracy of South Carolina; when we wanted to unravel the worst economic snarl of the modern world, we chose a general trained in military tactics at West Point.

"If we plan to rule the world we have got to learn to rule ourselves. We have got to clear our minds of unreasoning prejudices. We who hate 'n----s' and 'd----s' propose to control a world full of colored people.

"Will they have no voice in the matter," he asked?

"If we have the answer to human wealth and happiness, we do not have to force this knowledge by atom bombs," the former NAACP historian now serving in the same capacity for the African Affairs Council, stated.

Must Learn to Rule Ourselves

Dr. DuBois said he is a fellow-traveler with Communists in so far as they believe the great ideals of socialism as laid down by the world's great thinkers since the 17th century.

He says he believes in the abolition of poverty; in curbing the social and political power of wealth; in planned industry and more just distribution of wealth.

We are being taught to believe today that Russian Communism is not socialism but something dishonest, misled and essentially evil, while our capitalist system alone is light and truth.

"Russia showed her faith in democracy by promptly decreasing her illiteracy to less than 10% in 30 years," he stated. "We showed our belief in slavery by taking 86 years to reduce colored illiteracy to 30%."

Robeson Welcomed Back To USA By Thousands

Tells Them African World Will Never Fight Against Russia

NEW YORK.—A cheering crowd of 5,000 persons recently jammed Rockland Palace, an auditorium in Harlem, New York, at a welcome home celebration for Paul Robeson, held under the auspices of the Council on African Affairs.

The meeting followed by three days Robeson's arrival home from a four-month speaking and concert tour through England, France, the Scandinavian countries, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

As his plane arrived at LaGuardia Field, he was greeted by many friends and associates.

Following a press conference at the airport, he rode in a cavalcade of twelve automobiles through the streets of New York.

The rally on that day was described by many of those present as the greatest demonstration Harlem had seen since the days of the Garvey movement in the 1920's.

The audience sat patiently through a four and half hour programme, climaxed by Robeson's speech and songs.

His address, which lasted more than an hour, represented a detailed report on the forces working for peace and freedom throughout Europe whom he met and addressed, and the messages of friendship and support sent back by these forces through him to the Negro people and progressives here in America.

NEGRO STOOGES

With bitter scorn Robeson attacked those in America who question his Americanism.

To his Negro critics who have attempted to pledge the support of American Negroes for their government's anti-Soviet and imperialist policy, Robeson said:

..."You stooges try to do the work of your white bourbon masters, work they have not the courage to do.

"Try it, but the Negro people will give you your answer!

"They'll drive you from public life!

"The Negro people know when they're being sold down the river.

"What a travesty is this supposed leadership of a great people!

"And in this historic time, when their people need them most.

"How Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman, Fred Douglass must be turning in their graves at this spectacle of a craven, fawning, despicable leadership..."

"THEY WILL NOT"

"At the Paris Peace Conference," Robeson declared, "I said it was unthinkable that the Negro people of America or elsewhere in the world could be drawn into war with the Soviet Union.

"I repeat it with hundred-fold emphasis, they will not.

"And don't ask a few intellectuals who are jealous of their comfort.

"Ask the sugar workers whom I saw starving in Louisiana, the workers in the cotton lands and the tobacco belts in the South.

"Ask the sugar workers in Jamaica.

"Ask the Africans in Malan's South Africa.

"Ask them if they will struggle for peace and friendship with the Soviet people, with the peoples of China and the new democracies, or if they will help their imperialist oppressors to return them to an even worse slavery.

MILLIONS TO ANSWER

"The answer lies there in the millions of my struggling people, not only the 14,000,000 in America, but the 40,000,000 in the the Caribbean and Latin America and the 150 million in Africa.

"No wonder all the excitement!

"For one day this mighty mass will strike for freedom, and a new strength like that of gallant China will add its decisive weight to insuring a world where all men can be free and equal."

Robeson brought his audience to their feet cheering, when he said "For any kind of decent life we need, we want, and we demand our constitutional rights — right here in America.

"We do not want to die in vain any more on foreign battlefields for Wall Street and the greedy supporters of domestic Fascism.

"If we must die, let it be in Mississippi or Georgia!

"Let it be wherever we are lynched and deprived of our rights as human beings!"

DR DU BOIS SPEAKS

Others who participated in the programme of welcome for Robeson were Congressmen Vito Marcantonio, New York City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Charles P. Howard of Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs Andrew W. Simkins, Republican leader of South Carolina; Louis Burnam, W. A. Hunton, Secretary of the Council on African Affairs, and Dr W. E. Du Bois, Vice Chairman of the same organization.

Dr Du Bois made the second major address of the meeting.

He reviewed the great changes which he had witnessed in Europe since his first visit in 1911 and explained the significance of the great gathering of 500,000 delegates who attended the Peace Conference in Paris last April and what it meant for the freedom of African and other oppressed people.

The audience responded to the appeal for the support of the Council on African Affairs, headed by Robeson and Du Bois with over 300 memberships and a collection of more than 2,000 dollars.

8-4-49

MR PAUL ROBESON

After a four months concert and lecture tour of Europe, he was welcomed back to New York a few weeks ago.

EAST AFRICAN STUDIES FARMS IN MISSISSIPPI

U.N. Representative T. Take Knowledge Back Home

Special To The Commercial Appeal

NATCHEZ, Miss., April 19.—H. Stephen Currie, representative of the Educational Council of the United Nations, is in Natchez studying agricultural, industrial and educational facilities in order to apply them to his home in the Kenya Colony in East Africa.

The work of the negro leader is being sponsored by the Council on African Affairs.

The section of East Africa of particular interest to the investigator comprises Uganda, Tanganyika, the Southwest Territory and Kenya Colony, all under British control. This area has a population of 3,500,000 with the main source of income from mining.

"It is part of England's recovery program and a step in the direction of independence for us," Currie said.

At present a $3,000,000 peanut project is under way in the Kenya Colony. Exchange students are attending the University of Arkansas to learn farm machinery operation and maintenance, animal husbandry and allied subjects in order to educate the people. "They will become what you call county farm agents and home demonstration agents," Currie said.

The rural areas of the South, particularly near Natchez, are being studied because they are in many ways similar to Currie's home. He is interested in river commerce and toured the holdings of the Crosby Lumber Company because mahogany forests of East Africa are practically untouched.

He has inspected the turpentine distillery and paper plants at Bogalusa and has studied cotton and livestock in the Mississippi Delta.

Currie declared that practically everything raised in East Africa, including food and livestock, is being used locally. There is no export of foodstuffs. Harvests are small because agricultural methods are outdated.

"The land is good for agriculture, for the raising of livestock, the rivers could supply water power, timber is abundant," the investigator said, "but we are not using these natural gifts to their full advantage."

To come into the modern era he believes these must be developed and it is his job to see how it can be done.

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DR. DU BOIS PREDICTS AFRICAN AWAKENING

Dr. William E. B. DuBois, adviser on colonial affairs for the Council on African Affairs, Inc., a left-wing group that has been in open sympathy with Russian foreign-policy in recent months, predicted yesterday a new day for Africa along the lines of "a mass awakening." He had arrived at La Guardia Airport Tuesday night after a trip to Paris. The Times

In an interview at his office at 23 West Twenty-sixth Street yesterday morning he reviewed the events affecting race relations in colonial areas that were discussed at the World Congress of Partisans of Peace held last month in Paris and concluded that "the Dark World is moving toward its destiny much faster than we in this country now realize. 6-2-49

Dr. DuBois said that the center of the movement of African "black people, not mixed bloods," was in French West Africa and French Equatorial Africa, where a nestimated 25,000,00 have made known their hopes of becoming "first-class Frenchmen, not colonials." New York, N. Y.

Pointing out that "the effects of this movement were felt in Paris whether the French Government wanted it or not," he said that world leaders were predicting that the movement would spread to Belgian and British Africa, "above and below but not including Liberia, which country he called "part of American foreign policy, completely silenced." [illegible]

Selma Women Host Federated Clubs

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Selma City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs was host last week to the annual mid-winter meeting of the executive board of the Alabama State Federation at Hudson High School. Mrs. I. K. Campfield of Tuskegee Institute, presided.

Significant among the reports made was that of Mrs. Sadie Wright of Tuscaloosa, who indicated that the women had purchased a wheel chair for the convalescents at the Partlow School for the Mentally Deficient Youth at Tuscaloosa.

Toys and reading materials had also been furnished by the club women. Mrs. Virginia C. Odom of Selma, reported considerable progress on the fund for the purchase of a mimeograph machine to be presented by the state group to the National Headquarters at Washington.

Mrs. Augustus Ward of Birmingham, representing the "Douglas Day" committee, outlined plans for the commemoration set for Feb. 14 funds to be devoted to the perpetuation of the shrine in memory of noted Frederick Douglass—a project of the National Association. Mrs. Clara Wilson of Birmingham, displayed the attractive scrap book that won for Alabama the silver loving cup at the recent Daytona Beach meeting of the Southeastern Federation.

Reports from Mrs. Lillie Pearson of Birmingham, state organizer, and from Mrs. Irene Hill of Montgomery, state junior organizer, indicated that five new senior groups and five junior groups having been added

Frontiers Keep Allen As President

NORFOLK, Va.—Nimrod B. Allen, founder of the Frontiers of America organization, was recently re-elected president at the eighth annual convention.

The convention, held July 28, 29 and 30, was attended by delegates and visitors, representing chapters from 12 states throughout the country, as guests of the Tidewater chapter.

Other officers elected were: C. Baker Pearle, Baltimore, first vice-president; Thomas H. Reid, Portsmouth, Va., second vice-president; David H. Croll, Annapolis, Md., third vice-president; Carroll H. Sawyer, Columbus, Ohio, treasurer; Andrew G. Wicks, Baltimore, sargeant-at-arms.

The convention passed several resolutions of national importance and pledged undivided support to President Truman in his effort to secure civil rights for all Americans.

Outstanding event of the convention was an address by Joseph Francis Albright, special assistant administrator, Veterans' Administration, Washington. Other speakers included: Dr. Pearle, the Rev. C. E. Griffin, Dr. P. B. Young, Sr., and Atty. Thomas H. Reid.

Honorary memberships were presented to Dr. Glenn T. Settle, founder and organizer of Wings Over Jordan, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, former senior secretary of the National Council YMCA and chairman of the Phelps-Stokes Foundation Fund.

A reception was held for the national president, Nimrod B. Allen, and the national officers and directors.

Greatest Race Unity Found In Organizations

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—If there is any truth in the old axiom that "where there is unity there is strength," then Negroes should constitute a very strong segment in American society as 98 per cent of the Negro population in this country is organized according to Joseph P. Houchins, specialist on Negro statistics.

In his recent report released by the Bureau of the Census last Monday, Houchins states that 396 organizations reported a membership of 14,669,373. This figure indicates, however, that a number of persons might have been counted two or more times because of membership in more than one organization.

The same report states that conventions were called this year by 484 Negro interstate and state organizations. This leaves about 88 organizations which apparently did not report their membership to the census bureau. These statistics do not include persons who are members of local organizations or those Negroes who are members of interracial organizations. Therefore, the number of Negro members of organizations not included in this study will perhaps balance the number which might be counted more than once because of activities in several organizations or because they might be members of parent organizations as well as one or more affiliates.

CONVENTIONS

Of the 484 organizations holding conventions this year 123 were religious groups, 112 were general fraternal, 97 educational, 42 collegiate fraternal, 42 professional, 23 business, 23 welfare, 12 recreational, 7 labor and the other three were listed as miscellaneous.

Between conventions, publications are issued by 145 organizations for the purpose of keeping their members informed. Educational and religious organizations make available nearly two-thirds of all publications. Of the 48 publications issued by educational organizations, 32 are magazines and bulletins, 9 are newsletters, and seven are newspapers.

Religious organizations issue 53 publications including 22 magazines and bulletins, 29 newspapers and two newsletters.

There are 153 publications produced by organizations, some are published weekly, some semi-monthly, others monthly or bi-monthly, still others come out quarterly or annually. Of this number 84 are magazines or bulletins, 22 are newsletters and 47 are newspapers.

MR. SUDDUTH

MR. AIKEN

TWO OFFICERS were re-elected to top positions during the joint convention of the National Negro Business League, National Builders Association and the National Association of Real Estate Brokers held in Detroit last week. Horace J. Sudduth of Cincinnati was re-elected president of the National Negro Business League while W. D. (Chief) Aiken of Atlanta was returned to his post as prexy of the National Builders and Allied Trade Association. W. D. Morrison was elected president of the National Real Estate Brokers Association.

News Briefs From Far and Near

ONLY NEGRO AT GIRLS' NATION IN WASHINGTON GOT BIG THRILL

Washington, D. C. (NNPA)—Joan Rankin, of Cincinnati, only colored delegate to the Girl's Nation convention told reporters at the White House last Thursday that her biggest thrill while in Washington was meeting the President.

Miss Rankin, Governor of the Girl's Nation in Ohio, also said she was thrilled with being with the girls who are a "wonderful, friendly bunch."

Her trip to the Girl's Nation convention, sponsored by the American Legion Auxiliary, was in doubt for a while because it was feared that she might be embarrassed by racial segregation in Washington. The 16-year old Miss Rankin, however, experienced no embarrassment. She stayed at American University along with the other delegates to the convention.

Ohio Girl Stirs State Fight On Jim Crow

CINCINNATI, Ohio—A 16-year-old girl became, last week, the center of a raging storm against Jim Crow in Washington, the nation's capital.

She is attractive Joan Rankin of this city, who was elected and served recently as governor of Buckeye Girls State.

A decision made by Mrs. Carl W. Zeller of Gibsonburg, Ohio, director of the Buckeye Girls' State, sponsored by the American Legion, is the center of the storm.

Won't Change Ruling

She steadfastly refuses to permit Miss Rankin to attend the Nation Girls' State conclave in nation's capital, August 21-27, because, she said:

"The organization wants to save Joan humiliation and embarrassment from the social discrimination in Washington."

When several organizations and persons appealed to Mrs. Zeller to change her position, she declared:

"I positively will not."

Meanwhile, Ken Turner, young Racine, Wisconsin, high school athlete, was uproariously acclaimed in Ripon, Wis., last week after he was elected governor of the Badger State Boys. He was the principal figure in a mammoth rally and parade, held in the main streets of Ripon by the American Legion.

In Columbus, Ohio, Representatives David M. Postlewaite, a Democrat of Franklin County, and Morton Neipp, a Democrat of Lucas County, offered a resolution in the Ohio House which stated, in part:

"We call upon the President of our Nation, and Congress, to take such appropriate action as would prevent the capital of our nation from continuing to be a spectacle of criticism from the nations of the world because of such conditions as affect our democracy, our Christianity and our statements of brotherhood. . . ."

Unbiased Accommodations

In Washington, the greater Council of the American Veterans' Committee offered a solution to the problem.

The telegram sent to Mrs. Zeller read: "We urge you, as Ohio Legion Auxiliary President to do all possible to send Joan Rankin to Washington. Girls' State Board's wish to spare her embarrassment is commendable, but American University assures her accommodations without segregation or discrimination."

A student of Withrow high school, Miss Rankin was recommended by her principal for Girls' State on the basis of good grades, civic participation and excellent personality.

Joan's Mother Speaks

At the convention in Columbus, Joan won the governorship by winning 309 out of 422 votes. Eight other Negro girls were present at the confab.

Mrs. Luella Jones, the comely young lady's mother, said this week:

"Joan is personally aware of segregation and discrimination, but it would be a disappointment to her if her country, in which true democracy is preached daily, approved this."

Second Negro Girl Denied Trip to D. C.

LINCOLN, Neb. — (ANP) — A second Negro girl elected governor of a Girl's State was denied a trip to Washington, D. C., last week when it was announced that Teresa Littlejohn would be first alternate for the Girl's Nation in Washington, Aug. 21-27.

According to a high official of the Nebraska American Legion auxiliary, sponsors of the group, Miss Littlejohn came in third in a special election for delegates to the national meeting.

Ordinarily the girl elected governor usually is elected a delegate to the Girl's Nation. However, the girls alone did not vote for delegates this year. Members of the auxiliary advisory board, board of directors, and officers of the group also joined in the voting.

Miss Littlejohn joins Joan Rankin in Cincinnati, governor of Ohio's Buckeye Girls' State, as a Negro governor who probably will not be an official delegate to the Girl's Nation.

If either of the two white girls, Patricia Livingston of Omaha or Nan Alice Pumphrey of Wisner, cannot go for some reason, as first alternate Miss Littlejohn would be allowed to attend the national gathering.

32b 1949

GIRLS' NATION CONVENTION

OHIO HOUSE RUSHES TO AID OF NEGRO GIRL

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 30 (AP) —The Ohio House of Representatives today adopted a resolution which in effect asked the Ohio American Legion Auxiliary to send Joan Rankin to the Girls' Nation Assembly in Washington and asked President Truman and Congress for action to end racial discrimination there.

The resolution disapproved the auxiliary's decision not to send the 16-year-old Cincinnati Negro girl to Washington because of racial discrimination she might encounter. N. Y. Times

Miss Rankin was elected governor of Buckeye Girls' State last week. Usually, the various girls' state governors attend the girls' Nation in Washington. But Mrs. Carl W. Zeller, director of B.G.S. said yesterday. The auxiliary "positively will not" send the girl to Washington. 7-1-49

The Ohio State Democratic League, representing about 10,000 Negroes, asked the auxiliary to send Miss Rankin. N. Y. - 7-1

The Washington area American Veterans Committee announced Miss Rankin would be a welcome guest at the non-segregated AVC club.

OHIO GIRL RETURNS HOME AFTER VISIT WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN, REPRESENTING BUCKEYE STATE

Told With Others That Some Day She Might Be Chief Executive of U. S.

GUTHRIE GIRL RECEIVES HIGH HONORS

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Sixteen-year-old Joan Rankin, Negro girl governor from the Buckeye state, was among the 96 Girls Nation representatives who were received in the beautiful White House Rose Garden by President Truman last Thursday.

These girls, who had spent a week in Washington studying and observing the operation of the Federal government, were told by the President that some day one of them might have the "terrible job" which he now has.

This statement was made after a South Dakota girl had asked him if he thought she might become an Ambassador after the next five years.

The President assured her that this would be possible if she studied hard enough and learned all about foreign affairs, but he could make no promises because that was a year or two beyond his term of office. He further stated that one of them might even be President some day then "you might get a chance to live over there in that great white jail, with balcony and everything." He warned them, however, that being President meant a lot of hard work. "You have got to be willing to work not only eight hours a day but 18 hours a day, and sometimes 24."

Declaring that this government is the greatest and the best in the world, the President told the teenage politicians that "it will continue to be the best government if you young people will keep informed on it, and keep up with it, and on election day go and vote your sentiments, so that the continuation of this Republic will be assured."

Prior to their White House visit, the girls were guests of Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson. An Iowa girl asked the Secretary what training did a girl need to become a general in the army or an admiral in the navy. To this Mr. Johnson replied that it would take a long time for this to come about, but he declared, "we will have to do something about it."

The girls attending this "School of Citizenship" sponsored by the American Legion auxiliary got a lesson in democracy that the two previous groups did not have an opportunity to get, that was working with a Negro girl on an equal basis with all other young Americ- a hoax.

She came to Washington as an official state representative and stayed on the American university campus along with the rest of the group. Not only did she attend all of the official session of the citizenship school, but was among the guests at each of the social functions including a reception at the university.

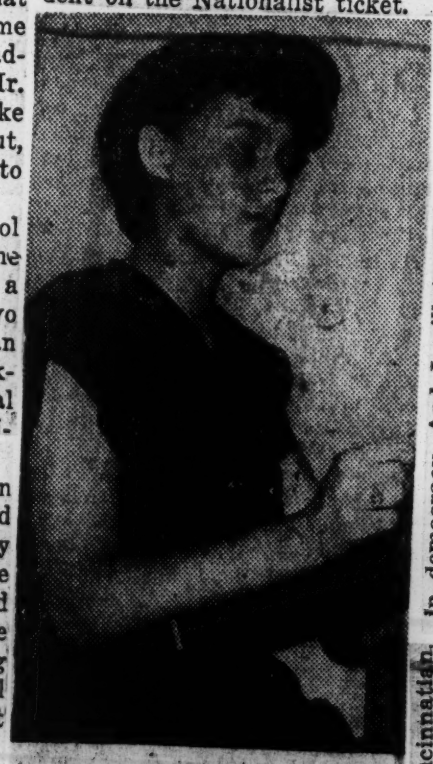
Miss Rankin is a senior in high school and says she hopes to enter Smith or Ohio State college after the completion of her high school course. She thinks she might major in psychology or journalism.

When asked what she had enjoyed most while in this city, she replied that she had been thrilled with everything, but most of all she enjoyed meeting the President and having him and other Washington dignitarians speak to the girls. Meeting girls from the other states has also been a "treat," she added.

Two girls from the Panama Canal Zone were included in this group and two girls from every state in the union except Mississippi. The polio epidemic in Mississippi wa the excuse for its refusal to send representatives.

After the White House visit the girls were luncheon guests of their senators in the Senate dining room, after which the newly elected officers were inaugurated in the Senate Caucus room with Vice President Barkley in attendance.

The girls were divided into two political parties, the National and the Federalist. Joy Daniel of Oysterville, Cape Cod, Mass., was elected president and Ernestine Smith of Guthrie, Okla., vice president on the Nationalist ticket.



JOAN RANKIN
. . . elected governor

The Courier
Cincinnati Girl, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Wins State Honor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Pretty Joan Rankin, 16-year-old Cincinnatian, was elected Governor of the Buckeye Girls' State here Wednesday, and didn't bite her tongue in scoring a blow for democratic thinking in her inaugural speech.

The lovely brown-skinned miss, standing erect in a white marquisette formal, told the 422 delegates who had elected her:

"You all know I am a colored girl. In many places — even in Ohio — Negroes still are considered the underdogs.

"The girls at Buckeye Girls' State really confirmed my belief in democracy. And I will try to be worthy of it.

Joan had come to Cincinnati with her family from Massachusetts three years ago. "I never heard of people went every place — I don't like being treated as 'tolerance' there," she said. "My understanding would be a better Joan was the first Negro girl become one of the editors of Withrow High School paper. was awarded a $15 scholarship there by the Cincinnati Scholarship Foundation.

ticket, defeating Mary Jo Hunter of Mansfield who headed the Realist ticket. The young lady was that's really when I began campaigning."

"Buckeye Girls' State," Joan said, "is like being on an island by Chief Justice at Capital University friends as she in Ohio. Nobody here pays any ceremonies were Girl's governattention to whether you are a week-long project Negro, or Jewish, or a Catholic." American Legion Joan added:

"I never thought of having a chance to be elected. But when the in accord that ory was due entirely to her winning girls wanted me to run, I started personality, ringing doorbells."

She definitely showed the wisdom

of a seasoned campaigner in the hectic hours before her election. There is no doubt that charming Joan scored a telling victory for democracy.

Her week included sharing honors with Mrs. Frank J. Lausche, wife of the Governor, at a reception during the festivities. She also sat with the Governor while carrying out the duties of her office.

NEGRO GIRL WINS TRIP

Girls' State Governor Will Go to Capital After All

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 15 (AP)—Joan Rankin, 16-year-old Negro governor of Buckeye Girls' State will go to Washington after all.

Ohio's American Legion Auxiliary reversed its stand last night and decided to send the Cincinnati girl to Girls' Nation next month as a representative from Ohio.

A spokesman for the auxiliary said the group reversed its stand because of "misunderstanding and misrepresentation" of the directors' desire to "protect Joan from the indignities of social discrimination in Washington."

Joan Rankin To Go to Girls' Nation In Washington

WASHINGTON — (ANP) —In a special meeting last week the board of directors of the Buckeye Girls' State voted to send Joan Rankin to Girls' Nation in Washington, D. C., Aug. 21-27.

A spokesman for the Ohio group said the special action was taken because of misunderstanding and misrepresentation of the director's desire to protect the Cincinnati girl from discrimination in the nation's capital.

Miss Rankin, 16-year-old elected governor of the Buckeye Girls' State, has been the subject of nation-wide controversy during the past three weeks because the sponsors, the Ohio auxiliary of the American Legion, announced that she would not go to the national Girl's Nation meeting next month.

Past policy had made it customary to send the girl elected governor as one of two representatives to the national meeting. Mrs. C. J. Keller, president of the Ohio American Legion auxiliary, announced that Joan would not go because of the discrimination she would have to suffer because of her race.

Advanced Hullabaloo Just a Hoax

Joan Thrilled... Visits Truman

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Sixteen-year-old Joan Rankin, "governor" from the Buckeye State, was among the ninety-six Girls Nation representatives who were received in the beautiful White House Rose Garden by President Truman last Thursday.

These girls, who had spent a week in Washington studying and observing the operation of the Federal Government, were told by the President that some day one of them might have the "terrible job" which he now has.

Prior to their White House visit, the girls were guests of Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson.

All the advanced hullabaloo about Ohio's alleged refusal to send Joan Rankin to Washington after she had been elected girl governor for fear that she might meet with embarrassment due to the segregation practiced in the Nation's Capital proved to be just a hoax.

She came to Washington as an official state representative and stayed on the American University campus along with the rest of the group. Not only did she attend all of the official sessions of the citizenship school, but was among the guests at each of the social functions including a reception at the university.

Miss Rankin is a senior in high school and says she hopes to enter Smith or Ohio State College after the completion of her high school course. She thinks she might major in psychology or journalism.

When asked what she had enjoyed most while in this city, she replied that she had been thrilled with everything, but most of all she enjoyed meeting the President.

Joan Rankin, Cincinnati delegate, with other state representatives to the American Legion's Citizens Training Program, in Washington, D. C. Left to right: Mary Joe Hunter, Mansfield, Ohio; Miss Rankin, Ann Willis, Waco, Tex., and Ellen Horn, Alton, Ill.

Girl 'Governor' Denied D. C. Trip

(By Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

"Governor" Joan Rankin of the Buckeye Girls' State found this week that her office, her cancelled trip to Washington and her color have created a national incident, with one side determined to save her from the "embarrassment" of Capital discrimination and the other side insisting that the "Governor" is being made a victim of Southern pressure tactics.

Joan was elected governor of Buckeye Girls' State, the first Negro so honored in Ohio. The American Legion conducts these elections in every State of the Union. Usually, the various girls' State governors attend the Girls Nation in Washington, Aug. 21-27, during which time they take part in national administration.

"POSITIVELY"

The Ohio American Legion Auxiliary announced last week that it "positively will not" send Miss Rankin to Washington because it didn't "want to expose her to the embarrassment" of discrimination in the nation's capital.

Mrs. Carl W. Zeller, director of BGS, told Courier representatives Monday that through a technicality —deliberately created by the sponsors—Joan or no one else would represent Ohio at the Assembly. She claimed that Joan had not been elected as a delegate because no elections were held to choose one. She added that the election was deliberately not held. Usually the girl elected governor is named representative to the Washington meeting.

SEEK TO "PROTECT"

Mrs. Zeller stated that the group wanted only "to protect" Miss Rankin in refusing to permit her to make the trip. She said that Miss Rankin had already been subjected to embarrassing treatment in Ohio, that certain "outside groups" had made it clear that they did not approve of the Negro governor. Mrs. Zeller refused to state specifically what or who was concerned in the Ohio incidents.

NEBRASKA GOVERNOR

Meanwhile American Legion officials in Nebraska were mum as they awaited results of a board meeting that will determine whether or not Teresa Littlejohn, first Negro ever elected Governor of Nebraska Girls' State, will be named to attend Girls' Nation. Miss Littlejohn, 16, is a student leader at South High School in Omaha.

Mrs. Edward Palm, president of the Auxiliary of Omaha Post 1, said: "As far as I know Miss Littlejohn will go to Washington." Mat Jaap, adjutant of Omaha Post, emphasized that he had no authority to speak for the Auxiliary, but added: "My private opinion as a Legionnaire is that she was honored by her election as governor and is good enough for me as a national representative."

OHIO HOUSE PROTESTS

Following the Ohio Auxiliary decision on Miss Rankin, the Ohio House of Representatives adopted a resolution asking the Auxiliary to send Miss Rankin to Washington and asking President Truman and Congress for action to end racial discrimination there.

The Ohio State Democratic League, representing about 10,000 Negroes, asked the auxiliary to send Miss Rankin. The Washington area American Veterans Committee announced Miss Rankin would be a welcome guest at the non-segregated AVC Club.

"DISGRACEFUL SITUATION"

Also joining in the support of Miss Rankin are the national NAACP, along with the Ohio State, Columbus and Cincinnati chapters of the NAACP, and the Young Progressives of Hamilton County, Ohio, who stated that the "legion should use its influence to break down the conditions in our nation's capital, which have given rise to this disgraceful situation."

Miss Rankin's mother, Mrs. Vernon Jones, said that she was "very much in favor of" Joan making the trip. Mrs. Jones added that her daughter wanted very much to go to Washington, but that she didn't want to make a fight. She said that Joan felt that since she was elected, she should be sent to Washington.

International Democratic Federation of Women

MRS. ROBESON SAYS U.S. HEADS FOR WAR

Moscow Conference Hears Wife of Singer Charge Warmongers Are in Drive on Civil Rights

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, Nov. 17—Mrs. Paul Robeson, United States delegate to the Council of the International Democratic Federation of Women, told the opening session today, attended by delegates of nearly fifty countries, that powerful United States forces had led the nation to "the very brink of war."

Mrs. Robeson placed the entire responsibility for the threat of a third World War upon the "forces controlling American life, who see in war and the threat of war greater profits for themselves."

The wife of the noted American Negro singer and left-wing leader, who was himself in the Soviet Union only a few months ago, is one of two United States delegates to the conference. The second delegate is Mrs. Mauriel Draper.

Mrs. Robeson charged that United States warmongers had sought to camouflage war plans with a campaign of "slander and hostility against the Soviet Union." She asserted that the warmongers were conducting a hysterical drive against United States civil rights, particularly against Negroes, who, she said, were especially singled out for mob violence and police repression. The Peekskill rioting, she said, was the "culmination of anti-Negro, anti-Jewish hysteria."

Mrs. Robeson described the United States Negroes as having "fought two wars for democracy and won none." She said that United States Negroes did not believe that "a third war for democracy abroad will win any democracy for them at home."

She said that "we may export democracy in theory but we have to import democracy in practice."

She said that she and Mrs. Draper were going on from Moscow to Peiping as observers at the first democratic Asian women's conference.

Edwarda Orlovska, the Polish delegate, described the return of Marshal Konstantin Krokossovsky to Poland as Defense Minister as a new act of Soviet-Polish friendship. She pledged the help of Polish women to democratic German women.

A demand for the expulsion from the federation's council of the Yugoslav delegation was placed formally before the conference in as opening report by the French delegate, Marie Claude Valliant Courturier, who said that a new Yugoslav delegation was desired. She also proposed the admission of Japanese and West African representatives.

Mrs. Robeson Says U. S. Should Import Freedom

Moscow, Nov. 17 (AP)—Mrs. Eslanda Robeson, wife of American Negro singer Paul Robeson, today said the United States may be exporting democracy in theory, but in practice America needs to import it.

She spoke before women delegates from 35 countries at a session of the Russian-sponsored Council of the International Democratic Federation of Women.

Forty Years Of Progress Is History Of The N.A.A.C.P.

The Cleveland Herald
32-B Cleveland Ohio
Fri. 2-18-49

One hundred and forty years ago Saturday (February 12), a child who was to become the sixteenth President of the United States, was born in a substandard dwelling in the Kentucky backwoods. Today he is remembered as the Great Emancipator and peoples everywhere who have known oppression revere his memory and find in his sacrifice new hope for real and lasting freedom. What better time then, than the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, for pausing to consider the progress made in building a society of freedom and equality for all men?

On another Lincoln's birthday, forty years ago, a group of Negro and white Americans who did just that . . stopped to consider the progress this country had made in fulfiling the obligations imposed upon it by the Emancipation Proclamation . . were appalled and alarmed at the injustice and inequality to which Negroes were subjected. Realizing that individual protests were of little avail, this handful of outraged citizens banded together and issued a call for a national conference "for the discussion of present evils, the voicing of protest, and the renewal of the struggle for civil and political liberties."

Thus, on the one hundreth birthday of Abraham Lincoln, began the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Fri 2-1849

A Dream Realized

The dream of the fifty-three signers of this original call for a "large and powerful body of citizens" to fight for equal rights has become a reality in a measure far greater than any of them could have envisioned. On its fortieth anniversary, the NAACP is a nation-wide mass organization with a membership of half a million Americans of every race, creed and color, representing one of the most potent forces of our generation in support of civil rights. Its forty-year record of championing the Negro's cause has contributed significantly to the progress of the race during the first half of this century.

Fri. 2-18-49

Through its 1600 branches in 45 states, the District of Columbia and the Territory of Hawaii, the NAACP carries on the day to day struggle of the 13,000,000 Negroes for an equal share in the rights, privileges and responsibilities of American citizenship. It maintains national headquarters in the Willkie Memorial Building in New York City, regional offices in San Francisco and Dallas, and a bureau in Washington, employing a total of 80 workers in all offices. Its official organ is The Crisis, a monthly magazine. It also publishes The NAACP Bulletin and a variety of occasional pamphlets and other literature.

The growth and expansion of the Association is the result of the sustaining and heroic efforts not alone of the founders and leaders of the organization, but also of rank and file Americans of all races, colors and creeds in the big cities and small towns of all sections of the country. From the beginning the Association attracted to its support eminent Americans of both races as officers and members.

Seven Founders Survive

The Lincoln day call, initiated by Mary White Ovington and written by Oswald Garrison Villard, grandson of the fiery Boston Abolitionist, William Lloyd Garrison, was signed by 51 other educators, publicists, social workers and religious leaders. Of the 53 founders, seven survive including in addition to Miss Ovington and Mr. Villard, Prof. John Dewey, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Dr. Hamilton Holt, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise.

Fri 2-18-49

Serving the Association over the years as members of the Board of Directors, staff workers or leaders of local branches have been many outstanding Americans, both Negro and white. The board has always included in its membership some of the most impressive names in American life. Among these have been Moorfield Storey, the first president of the Association; his successors, the Springarn brothers, Joel E. and Arthur B.; Senator Arthur Capper Jane Addams, Charles Edward Russell, Mary B. Talbert, Bishop John Hurst, Lillian D. Wald, Channing Tobias, Eleanor Roosevelt, A. Philip Randolph, Godfrey Lowell Cabot, Philip Murray, Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Sr., Ohio State Senator Harry E. Davis, Dr. Louis T. Wright, Judge Charles E. Toney, Judge Ira W. Jayne, Prof. S. Ralph Harlow, Walter Reuther, Judge Jane Bolin and Bishop John A. Gregg.

Among nationally known persons who have worked on the NAACP staff are Dr. DuBois, the first editor of The Crisis and later director of special research; James Weldon Johnson, the erudite diplomat, poet and songwriter; William Pickens, the famous orator; Charles Houston, the brilliant lawyer who served as the Association's first full time special counsel; and Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, for 19 years an effective organizer for the Association. The present staff is headed by Walter White, who has been the executive secretary since 1931.

The Anti-Lynching Drive

Striking contrasts in the status of Negro Americans today as compared with conditions forty years ago illustrate graphically the effectiveness of the Association's vigilance and its militant campaign for equality. Due in part, at least, to the NAACP's sustained drive for federal anti-lynch legislation, the annual number of deaths by mob violence has been drastically reduced from 100 at that time to two last year. Directly traceable to the work of the Association is the vastly expanded southern Negro vote which in 1909 had all but disappeared in the sub-Potomac states from Virginia to Texas. The Negro's right to vote was re-established by a series of court actions instituted by the NAACP, invalidating the devious devices employed by the southern states to disfranchise colored citizens.

Sat. A. 19-49

The campaign against lynching and the hard-fought battle for the vote are but two of the important achievements of the NAACP. Working always within the constitutional framework of our government, the Association has conducted its battle against discrimination and segregation through legal action, legislative pressure and an educational campaign. It has won for increasing numbers of Negroes the right to live where they choose, the right to secure a decent education, the right to aspire to the vocations they prefer and to seek training for these vocations, and the right to a fair trial. It has made progress in combating discrimination in the armed forces, in attacking Jim Crow in interstate travel and in equalizing teachers' salaries.

Seeks Million Dollar Fund

In its legislative program, the Association has pressed for civil rights and other social welfare legislation and has spearheaded the fight for amendment of Senate rules to prevent filibuster against such legislation. Through its youth program, it has concentrated on training young people for leadership. In its church program, it has promoted the cooperation of church groups with the NAACP in a common program for social welfare. Internationally, the Association has opposed imperialism in every form and was represented by its secretary, Walter White, as a non-government advisor to the United States delegation to the Paris session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Fri 2-18-49

In its 40th anniversary year, the NAACP, which has derived its financial support from memberships and small contributions, is seeking a Million Dollar Fund to insure the continuance and expansion of the program envisioned by the founders. Although the NAACP goal is now within sight, the line is yet to be crossed. Attainment of that goal remains among democracy's unfinished business. Increased resources in membership and contributions will make possible the completion of that task undertaken 40 years ago and carried on unremittingly during that period by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Fri 2-18-49

32b 1949

TRUMAN SENDS GREETINGS TO 40TH ANNUAL SESSION OF NAACP

Says Ideal of Government Is Elimination of Racial Discrimination

SALUTES FOUR DECADES OF EFFORT

LOS ANGELES, July 12 — A message from President Harry S. Truman enlisting the aid of the NAACP in the fight for civil rights legislation was read tonight at the opening sesshion of the 40th annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the association.

"Our greatest hope," wrote the President, "... lies in the strength and unity of our people behind the ideals which go to make our nation. One of these ideals is the elimination of discrimination based upon race, religion, or national origin, so that all Americans may enjoy equality of opportunity to achieve the best under our system."

Stressing the fact that the job of implementing a non-discrimination policy cannot be left to government officials alone, the Chief Executive stated that "In a responsible democratic government, officialdom moves only as rapidly as an intelligent and persistent citizenry demands." The President urged "the support of the public and the active cooperation of such organizations as the NAACP" in the battle to make our democracy secure for all citizens.

The full text of President Truman's message follows:

Dear Mr. Wilkins:

I am pleased to send greetings to the fortieth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in [illegible] Los Angeles, California. In the forty years you have been working on problems, the solution of which is vital to the growth and continued strength of our nation, you have seen many periods of stress when our people have been confronted with challenges requiring their best efforts. We are in such a period today. The full force of post-war problems all over the world is upon us. The domestic scene is a reflection of the stresses and strains abroad. Our greatest hope for success in meeting these situations lies in the strength and unity of our people behind the ideals which go to make our nation.

One of these ideals is the elimination of discrimination based upon race, religion or national origin, so that all Americans may enjoy equality of opportunity to achieve the best under our system. Only in this way can democracy survive. My views on this question are well known. I have endorsed the objective, and I have reiterated that the Federal Government must lead the way in the attack upon these evils. Some action has been taken toward implementation of a non-discrimination policy in the National Military Establishment, and a beginning has been made in the area of employment in the Federal Government itself. I have submitted legislative proposals to the Congress looking toward establishment in law of the recommendations of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

But no government official and no government machinery can do the job alone. We must have the support of the public and the active cooperation of such organizations as the NAACP. In a responsible democratic government, officialdom moves only as rapidly as an intelligent and persistent citizenry demands.

Your record of achievement through four decades in stimulating changes in the field of human relations suggests that your Association will redouble its efforts in support of the goals all true Americans seek. In so doing, you will be aiding our nation in its difficult task of world leadership toward peace, equality and security for every human being.

Very sincerely yours,
Harry S. Truman

NAACP

Association Ends Two-Day Session

NEW YORK—Plans for a nationwide drive to secure enactment of civil rights legislation early in the second session of the 81st Congress were formulated by the emergency civil rights committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which concluded its two-day session October 15 in the Association's offices, 20 West 40th Street

The committee, authorized by the NAACP 40th annual conference in Los Angeles last July, prepared for civil rights campaigns on the local, state and national levels, invited the cooperation of organized labor churches and other groups, agreed to initiate a registration drive, and made plans for bringing delegations into Washington for a mass meeting and a series of conferences with representatives and senators, January 15-17, 1950. ,

PLEDGES REPUDIATED

"With the end of the first session of the 81st Congress at hand," the committee said in a statement of policy and objectives, "it is now apparent that campaign pledges to pass effective civil rights legislation have been openly and flagrantly repudiated. If this legislation is to be enacted in the second session of the 81st Congress, the people of America must be mobilized as never before to this eend."

Enactment of FEPC legislation was given top priority by the committee. Citing the loss of jobs by Negro and other minority group workers, the committee said "our first and most urgent task is to see that Congress re-establishes FEPC a permanent federal agency to outlaw job discrimination:

George Gordon of Springfield, Mass., president of the New England Regional Conference of NAACP branches of the committee. Other members include James E. Allen and Dr. Channing H. Tobias; New York City; Charles Lucas, Cleveland; Oliver Hill, Richmond, Va.; Alfred Baker Lewis, Greenwich, Conn.; Mrs. Goldie Watson, Philadelphia Willard Ransom, Indianapolis; Mrs. Jeanne Scott, Pittsburgh; J. M. Hinton, Columbia, S. C.; Carl Johnson, Kansas City, Mo.; Palmer Weber, Washington; Mrs. Juanita Jackson Mitchell, Baltimore; Dr. J. L. Leach, Flint, Mich.; and Dr. U. S. Wiggins, Camden, N. J.

Nehru Presented Life NAACP Membership

NEW YORK (ANP)—Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India last week was presented a life membership in the NAACP at a ceremony in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Mrs. Robert L. Vann of Pittsburgh gave Nehru a bronze engraved medal and a certificate of membership, and presented a $500 check to Roy Wilkins, acting executive secretary of the NAACP.

Among those present were Mme. Vijaya Pandit, Indian Ambassador to the United States; Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Nehru's daughter; P. L. Prattis of Pittsburgh, Walter White and Dr. Ralph Bunche, director of the UN's trusteeship division.

NAACP Reiects Civil Right Congress 'Unity'

THE NATIONAL Association for the Advancement of Colored People has turned down the offer of "support" and "cooperation" made it Nov. 14 by the party-line Civil Rights Congress because "we do not desire that kind of cooperation, or that kind of unity."

The Civil Rights Congress wrote a lengthy letter to Roy Wilkins, acting NAACP secretary offering "help" with the NAACP-initiated Civil Rights Mobilization and asking why the Congress has not been included in the list of organizations invited to participate as co-sponsors.

On Nov. 22, Wilkins answered the letter.

"We remember the Scottsboro case," Wilkins wrote . . . "(when) the NAACP was subjected to the most unprincipled vilification. We remember . . . the whole unspeakable machinery that was turned loose upon all those who did not embrace the 'unity' policy as announced by the Communists.

"We want none of that unity today.

"We remember that during the war when Negro Americans were fighting for jobs on the home front and fighting for decent treatment in the armed services, we could get no help from the [illegible] organizations on the extreme left . . . As soon as Russia was attacked they dropped the Negro question . . . During the war years the disciples of the extreme left sounded very much like the worst of the Negro-hating South-

erners. It seems to us to prove . . . the organizations of the extreme left, when they campaign on behalf of a treme left rights, or on behalf of a minority, do so as a secondary consideration, as an activity which is certain to be weighted, shaped, angled or abandoned in accordance with the Communist party

[illegible] have no truck with [illegible] such unity.

"We are wary, too, of your assertion to civil rights . . . h Act is a monstrous legislation when used 11 Communists it was strous, no less an in- r the suppression of s, when used against polis men," (i. e., the hers, Trotskyites, con- such a part-time con- il liberties." Wilkins

[illegible] ontrary, we believe it will be a istinct handicap.

"The organizations sponsoring his Civil Rights Mobilization are seeking the enactment of civil ights legislation to the end that inority groups may be more ully protected in their rights nder the American constitution nd the American concept of a lemocracy. We do not believe, n the light of the consistent performance of the Civil Rights Congress and its associates, that this objective."

[illegible] uccess of the campaign. On the

[illegible] ine.

"We can

"We of the NAACP recall, also, continued. he most recent Association by the Congress. "In the present Civil Rights we have no desire d of cooperation, or 'unity.' We do not ill contribute to the

Roy Wilkins comes into own as NAACP leader with brilliant keynote address

Tribune - Lancaster, Calif.

Roy Wilkins, Walter White's protege, who has served the association as editor of the Crisis and assistant to White for 18 years, came into his own Tuesday night when, as acting Executive Secretary, he delivered the keynote address, opening the 40th annual convention of the association.

Wilkins, an ex-Kansas City, Mo. newspaperman, delivered what many observers have called the jewel among a slough of brilliant addresses made by the brilliant men who have spoken this week before the convention.

Factual, yet emotionally rich and eloquent, it was indicative of the grasp of NAACP aims which his long service to the association has given the secretary whose plump cheeks belie his 48 years.

"Ours has been a quest for a free nation,' Wilkins said in his opening remark. Specifically, he said, the NAACP had trained its guns on four evils: lynching, disfranchisement, the black ghetto, discrimination and segregation in education.

"By the Second World War the battle against lynching, that is the basic battle against a public opinion which had sustained the crime of lynching, had been won ... There is still a spirit of lynching in some sections of the land. But whereas the former times this spirit was in the saddle and could ride at will and torture and burn . . without condemnation or punishment, total overwhelming opinion throughout the nation . . . rises up to check the mob. Only 10 days ago the legislature of the State of Texas passed an anti-lynching law.

On the ballot, Wilkins said: "We began (fighting) in 1915 with the Grandfather Clause and we were going strong last year with the South Carolina primary victories. In the years between, we routed the deeply-intrenched white primary with three historic cases . . . Through 20 years of legal struggles . . . we fought until on April 3, 1944, the White Primary was outlawed and victory was ours. . . . All is not won. There is still Georgia and Mississippi. There is still Governor Talmadge. There are still registration laws designed to disfranchise colored citizens. There is still the poll tax. But all are under relentless attack. Before many elections have passed, we shall see Negroes having a say about who shall govern them.

"One of our besetting evils is the ghetto," Wilkins said. "We cannot tolerate ghetto life . . . for there lies rot and death . . .

The fight by the NAACP against restrictive covenants began with the case of Buchana vs. Farley in 1917 in Louisville, Wilkins said, and "in 1948, the pernicious restrictive covenant was struck down. Our objective is completely non-segregated housing both public and private.'

Turning to education, Wilkins reiterated the NAACP's thesis which is that "discrimination is inherent in the segregated school system and segregation must go.

"Advances have been made . . . The Sipuel case has opened up the University of Oklahoma. As a direct result, a Negro girl is studying medicine at the University of Arkansas. Colored students are at the University of Kentucky .

Suggests Greeks Donate Their $20,000 to NAACP

Afro-American Dat. 9-24-49

Solons' Negative Action on Civil Rights, Groups' Inadequate Staffs Emphasized

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — The NAACP's Washington Bureau, and the American Council on Human Rights, the two recognized lobbies operating in the Nation's Capital, both of which are inadequately staffed, are ineffective.

Some Senators; Democrats and Republicans, would not be so sluggish on civil rights if the six fraternities and sororities, which spend $20,000 yearly to maintain the Council, would donate that sum to the NAACP for an effective lobby here.

Can Make Senators Act

Members of the NAACP's branches, under skillful direction, could put the heat on Senators to fight out the civil rights issue if it takes round-the-clock sessions to do it; or help elect Senators who will carry out party pledges.

Discussion of the failure of Congress to enact a single civil rights bill would be incomplete without consideration of the part colored and liberal organizations have played in support of such legislation.

NAACP, Labor Pact

For many years the NAACP has played "footsie" with organized labor, particularly the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. It invariably supports labor's legislative program and organized labor has invariably supported the NAACP's legislative demands.

This mutual support, however, was not maintained in respect to the time for consideration of a change in the Senate's cloture rule which permits a wilful minority to defeat, through a filibuster, any legislation designed to outlaw lynching or the poll tax.

Cloture vs. Labor Law

Republican leadership in the 80th Congress had promised to make a change in the cloture rule the first order of business after organization of the 81st Congress. Voters in the November elections returned the Democrats to control of the 81st Congress.

The NAACP wanted the change in the rule brought up ahead of any other business. Organized labor, fearing a filibuster on the rules change, wanted repeal of the Taft-Hartley labor law made the first order of business.

A number of experienced political observers have contended that a filibuster can be broken through round-the-clock sessions. They reason that Southerners can muster only about 14 effective aides for a filibuster.

NAACP WINS 25TH VICTORY BEFORE U.S. SUPREME COURT IN ROBERT AUSTIN WATTS CASE

Tri-Dispatch, Oklahoma, Oklahoma

Sat. 7-9-49 p. 1

32b NAACP

High Tribunal Holds Due Process Clause Violated in Forced Confession

JUDGE DOUGLAS WRITES SPECIAL OPINION

WASHINGTON, June 30. — The United States Supreme Court this week handed down a 6-3 decision reversing the conviction of Robert Austin Watts of Indianapolis for murder after an appeal from his conviction was argued before the high court by Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall and Assistant Special Counsel Franklin H. Williams of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In announcing the reversal of Watts' conviction, Justice Felix Frankfurter asserted that there is "torture of mind as well as body" and pointed out that Watts had been subjected to continued gruelling questioning and had been denied a preliminary hearing until days had elapsed.

"In holding that the Due Process Clause bars police procedure which violates the notions of our accusatorial mode of prosecuting crime and vitiates a conviction based on the fruits of such procedure," the majority opinion declared, "we apply the Due Process Clause to its historic function of assuring appropriate procedure before liberty is curtailed or life is taken . . . The history of criminal laws proves overwhelmingly that brutal methods of law enforcement are essentially self-defeating, whatever may be their effect in a particular case."

Mr. Justice Douglas in a special concurring opinion stressed the illegality of the practice of holding prisoners without arraignment for the sole purpose of extorting confessions from them. He stated:

"Detention without arraignment is a time-honored method for keeping an accused under the exclusive control of the police. They can then operate at their leisure. The accused is wholly at their Mercy. He is without the aid of counsel or friends; and he is denied the protection of the magistrate. We should unequivocally condemn the procedure and stand ready to outlaw any confession obtained during the period of the unlawful detention. The procedure breeds coerced confession. It is the root of evil. It is the procedure without which the inquisition could not flourish in the country."

The NAACP is appealing the conviction, contended that it was based upon a confession obtained through the use of force, duress, and intimidation, and that it was further invalidated by the fact that Negroes had been systematically excluded from grand jury service in Marion county, Indiana, where Watts was indicted, over a long period of years. Watts was convicted by the Circuit Court of Shelby county, and an appeal made on his behalf by NAACP Attorneys Warren M. Brown, Emerson L. Brunner, Willard B. Ransom and Henry J. Richardson of Indiana was denied by the State Supreme Court. All of these attorneys assisted in preparing the briefs filed by the national office of the NAACP in the U. S. Supreme Court.

Sat. 7-9-49

The Watts case is the 25th victory out of 28 ceses argued by NAACP attorneys before the highest court in the country. Both Mr. Marshall and Mr. Williams pointed out that the continued concern of the NAACP is that Negro citizens charged with crime be tried under the requirements of the U. S. Constitution.

Mrs. Roosevelt Asked To Become NAACP V.-Pres.

32b NAACP

Journal and Guide

NEW YORK — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, a member of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People since 1945, has been asked to become vice-president of the organization in lieu of continuing her board membership.

Sat. 12-24-49

Asserting that the pressure of her duties at the United Nations prevented regular attendance at board meetings, Mrs. Roosevelt, in a letter to Roy Wilkins, acting NAACP secretary, under date of Nov. 18, repeated her suggestion, first made two years ago, that she should resign from the board.

"Since I can see no let-up," she wrote, "I feel I should resign as a member of the board of the NAACP. Of course, I shall keep my interest and do what I can but I think someone more active should be given my place."

Members attending the regular monthly board meeting on Dec 12 were unanimous in expressing the hope that Mrs. Roosevelt would continue her identification with the association in the role of a vice-president, in which position attendance at meetings is not required.

Convention brings 2000 to Los Angeles

Los Angeles played host to some 2000 visitors today, come to attend the 40th annual convention of the NAACP.

All were not delegates. No accurate count of official delegates has been made by NAACP executives, but a rough guess has been hazarded that there are 500 delegates from 250 of the association's 1200 senior branches here. All of the 45 states in which the association has branches are represented, plus the District of Columbia, and except Hawaii.

California, as is logical, has the largest number of delegates attending, 75 representing the state's 30 branches. Thomas L. Griffith, Jr., president of the host branch, has estimated that the convention thus far has cost $20,000, with $750 of the amount being contributed by the City of Los Angeles; $1000 underwritten by the Chamber of Commerce; $1500 collected by the local committee; and the balance coming out of the national office treasury.

Fifty-five red, white, and blue banners welcomed the delegates Tuesday, many of them strung above downtown streets.

In addition, the city has been made aware of the convention by daily paper coverage, including pictures of principal speakers; and by radio and television programs.

Final business session will be held this morning (Saturday) and the body will adjourn to picnic at Warner Bros. Studio Ranch in San Fernando Valley.

There the convention will be entertained by screen and radio stars Delegates will be fed free of charge and NAACP members at $1.50 per plate.

The convention will be climaxed tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon with the mass meeting at 2:30 p.m. at Hollywood Bowl. Governor William Hastie, of the Virgin Islands, will preside. Mesdame V. J. Pandit, Indian ambassador to the United States, will deliver the principal address and present the 34th Spingarn medal to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, acting U. N. Mediator.

MEMBER NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 2, 1949

Altogether Fitting

Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was by no means as popular a figure on "colored circles" at the association's national convention in Los Angeles this year as he was last year. For that reason it seems ridiculous for the heads of the association to launch its 1949 drive for one million members as a "tribute to the Hon. Mr. Walter White" as it stated in the resolutions the convention adopted.

The recent marriage of Secretary White and the controversy it caused; his "putting all his eggs in one basket," so to speak, in the bold effort to line the NAACP membership up as a "splinter" organization for Mr. Truman and Democrat congressmen; the complete waterhaul Mr. White made in his effort to get the Democrats to enact civil rights laws, and his apparent glee over the expectation that new chemical will probably be used by dark colored people to whiten their faces and hands and escape through the lines into the white race, are all flaws in the Walter White armour. The name of Walter White, therefore, will become something considerable in the way of "sales resistance" if a membership drive is launched as a tribute to him.

It would seem that the best thing for Dr. White to do under the circumstances would be to make his present temporary separation from NAACP activities permanent. It would seem that one as wise as he is should know that his presence as director of the NAACP cannot possibly be in the best interests of this great organization which has brought to him all of the prominence he has and has been able to use to such great personal and financial advantage.

All indications are that Dr. White was sincere in his expressed desire to be relieved of the leadership of the NAACP. The all-too-powerful board of directors of the association ought to have let Dr. White resign when he desired. The directors should accommodate Dr. White to an acceptance of his resignation but it remains to be seen if they can appreciate the fitness of things.

NAACP WINS 25TH VICTORY BEFORE U. S. SUPREME COURT IN ROBERT AUSTIN WATTS CASE

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"Detention without arraignment is a time-honored method for keeping an accused under the exclusive control of the police. They can then operate at their leisure. The accused is wholly at their Mercy. He is without the aid of counsel or friends; and he is denied the protection of the magistrate. We should unequivocally condemn the procedure and stand ready to outlaw any confession obtained during the period of the unlawful detention. The procedure breeds coerced confession. It is the root of evil. It is the procedure without which the inquisition could not flourish in the country."

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The Watts case is the 25th victory out of 28 ceses argued by NAACP attorneys before the highest court in the country. Both Mr. Marshall and Mr. Williams pointed out that the continued concern of the NAACP is that Negro citizens charged with crime be tried under the requirements of the U. S. Constitution.

The NAACP Is Not Like That

CONTRARY to a rather widespread criticism fostered, for the most part, by its enemies of the "it's an organization of Northern agitators," persuasion, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as a matter of policy does not go off half-cocked and throw the weight of its support willy nilly behind certain causes simply because the principals involved happen to be Negroes.

Exhibit "A" in the overwhelming mass of evidence to support this conclusion is a case argued orally and taken under advisement in the United States Supreme Court last week. At issue was the question of the legality of peaceful picketing to compel the employment of colored persons in clerical jobs *in proportion to colored patronage. (Italics ours.)*

Involved were two Californians, who appealed from a decision of the California Supreme Court affirming a judgment of contempt against them for violating a preliminary injunction against the picketing of a chain food store. It was charged that the pair by their picketing sought to force the store to hire colored clerks in future vacancies until the proportion of colored clerks to white approximated the proportion of colored and white customers.

Along with the American Civil Liberties Union and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the NAACP filed a brief as a friend of the court in which it said:

"Although we are *opposed* to what has been alleged to be the ultimate objective of the petitioners in this action—proportional or quota hiring of Negroes — we believe that the controlling and primary issue here is whether the right to peacefully picket in order to improve the economical opportunities for Negroes, is a right, which has the protection of the Federal Constitution."

It only remains to be said that the NAACP has made out a good case and its action speaks for itself. Certainly it refutes very effectively the claims of its biased critics.

THOUSANDS PLANNING TO JOIN IN GIANT MOBILIZATION MEETING TO BE STAGED BY NATIONAL AACP

Representatives Coming From California, Kansas, Missouri and New England States

1,000 GOING FROM BALTIMORE

NEW YORK.—Steadily mounting interest in the National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization is indicated by reports received here of mass meetings and conferences being held in various parts of the country and of preparations to send delegations to the three-day conference and lobby in Washington next January 15-17.

Heetings and conferences have been held or are planned for Boston and Springfield, Mass.; Hartford, Bridgeport, New Haven, New Britain and Norwalk, Conn.; Newport and Providence, R. I.; Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Kansas City, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Gary, Indianapolis, Chicago, Baltimore, Houston, Camden and Buffalo.

Plans for sending mass delegations to the Washington conference are being formulated in Chicago New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. A delegation of 1,000 is expected from Baltimore. Leaders of the movement in New York and Philadelphia plan to send 300 from each city. Chicagoans will move on to Washington in a cavalcade of buses. The United Steelworkers in the Pittsburgh area plan to send a large delegation. Other representatives will be sent from California, Kansas, Missouri and the New England states.

Touring the midwest for the NECRM is Herbert Hill, assistant field secretary of the NAACP, who reports wide support for the drive in Pittsburgh, Youngstown, Canton and Cleveland, which he has already visited. His tour includes also stops at Toledo, Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

NAACP Says CRC's Aid Would Hurt Rights Mobilization

NEW YORK—The NAACP last week bluntly rejected the offer of "support" and "co-operation" for the former's Civil Rights Mobilization campaign, made Nov. 14 in a 7-page letter by the Civil Rights Congress.

Roy Wilkins, acting NAACP secretary, told William L. Patterson, CRC executive secretary, that the planning committee, which carried out the mandate of the national convention, "agreed not to include the Civil Rights Congress on the list of organizations to be invited to participate" in the Civil Rights Mobilization.

Scottsboro Experience Lives

He recalled the NAACP's experience with the International Labor Defense which subjected it to the "most unprincipled nullification" in the Scottsboro Case, pointing out that the CRC is composed of remnants of the ILD and other groups.

"We want none of that unity today," Mr. Wilkins declared . . . "Stalinist groups are for civil rights for some people, but not for all."

The NAACP secretary told Mr. Patterson: "We do not believe it (the CRC's offer of support) will contribute to the success of the (mobilization) campaign. . . We believe it will be a distinct handicap."

NAACP REPORTS LOSS OF 168,000 MEMBERS IN '49

NEW YORK—(ANP)—The N. A. A. C. P. lost 168,000 members in 1949 nearly 40 percent of the members it had December 31, 1948, records revealed here last week. As of November 15, 1949, the NAACP had 214,636 members compared to 383,219 December 1, 1938.

Reason for the loss in membership plus an estimated operating deficit of $75,000 for the past year were given as the raise in dues from $1 to $2 a year, the loss of members in the large cities, internal strife in some branches and an unfavorable press at times.

In declaring a loss of members, association officials said they expected a drop of about 130,000 members because of the higher dues.

The NAACP issued the following statement on the losses:

"The NAACP like all organizations supported by voluntary memberships and contributions and like many business institutions experienced a decline in membreship and income during the post-war years.

"The colored community has been exceedingly sensitive to these economic factors. Accordingly the prospects for increased enrollment 1950 and subsequent years depends in large measure upon the employment picture.

"The association of course intends to use every resource at its command to recoup these losses during 1950 and subsequent."

NAACP Loses 168,000 in '49

Economic Factors, Larger Fee Blamed

NEW YORK — The NAACP lost 168,583 members in the 11-month period from December 31, 1948, to November 15, 1949, records of the organization showed last Wednesday.

In addition, it was revealed that the organization is operating at a deficit believed to be in the neighborhood of $75,000 a year.

Officials of the organization blamed the loss in membership on the one hundred per cent increase in the basic membership fee from one dollar to two dollars and on several economic factors.

Among them were such things as recession and unemployment, strikes and threats of strikes in key industrial areas, elimination of war-time production, rising cost of living and fear of deepening depression.

The NAACP said as of November 15, 1949, it had a total membership of 214,636 members. This figure amounted to 62.2% of the December 31, 1948 total of 383,219 and 84.5% of the anticipated total for the year 1949, with the six weeks remaining from Nov. 15.

Decline in 16 Top Branches

NAACP officials said the greatest decline in memberships during the past three years has been in the 16 largest branches of the NAACP.

Detroit, Baltimore, Chicago, Los Angeles, Cleveland, New York City, Washington, Norfolk, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, Kansas City, Houston, Dallas, Philadelphia and Birmingham.

This decline in the larger cities, it was pointed out, has in a measure been offset by the small and middle size branches which have maintained or increased their enrollment during this period.

Anticipated 130,000 Loss

The organization said when the basic membership fee was raised from one dollar to two dollars per year, it was anticipated that there would be a drop of about 33% in total enrollment. In terms of the 1948 membership, that meant roughly a loss of about 130,00 members. Thus, the actual losses sustained were anticipated.

The organization also estimated the total enrollment for 1949 at 253,000. This estimate may also be attained dependent on the memberships received in the last six weeks of 1949.

Economic Decline Noted

In a statement accounting for the losses, the NAACP said:

"The NAACP, like all organizations supported by voluntary memberships and contributions, and many business institutions experienced a decline in membership and income during the post war years.

The colored community has been exceedingly sensitive to these economic factors. Accordingly the prospects for increased enrollment in 1950, and subsequent years depends in large measure upon the employment picture.

"The association, of course, intends to use every resource at its command to recoup these losses during 1950, and subsequent years."

Although NAACP national officials failed to mention any other factors to explain the losses in membership, local branch officers and State representatives have been quick to add others.

Some Blame White's Actions

Many of these NAACP members attribute the losses to the rise in membership fees and the controversial actions of Walter White, NAACP secretary now on leave.

At the New York State NAACP meeting held recently at New Rochelle, officials of the organization openly charged that Mr. White's action in the Presidential campaign and the article published under his name by Look magazine, brought a loss in prestige to the organization, which was accompanied by a decline in membership.

In the Presidential campaign, Mr. White was accused of throwing the non-partisan organization behind Mr. Truman and in the magazine article he commented on the possible good effects of colored people becoming "white," by using a recently discovered chemical.

Internal Strife Cited

Other factors mentioned as bringing on the losses were:

The generally unfavorable press which the organization received at times,

Internal strife among members high in the organization, and

The charge by the man in the street that high officials of the NAACP have used the organization more as a springboard to promote their own personal selves than to promote the interests of the little man who makes up its membership.

This was summed up in the expression which was highly popularized last summer that the initials "NAACP" stood for the "National Association for the Advancement of Certain People."

Mrs. Roosevelt's Resignation

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has announced her resignation from membership on the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Her position at the United Nations post, she states, "occupies most of my time," and for that sound reason, she prefers the board to select someone "more active' 'to serve in my place.

A bird in the hand is always worth a thousand in the bush. And this truism applies with particular force in the case of Mrs. Roosevelt, who has served and continues to serve, on a large number of Negro and other uplift, and charitable institutions. It will be possible for the NAACP to secure the services of some other person, who no doubt, will give worthwhile service as a member on its board. For the NAACP, from its very inception, has been blessed with the good fortune of having in its leadership strong and influential white and Negro members. But it is going to be extremely difficult to secure the services of any person who can and has meant so much to the work and advancement of the NAACP as has Mrs. Roosevelt.

Perhaps no voice in all America, not even that of President Truman, carries so much weight and influence with colored Americans, as the pronouncements of Mrs. Roosevelt. We regret that she cannot see her way clear to continue in the service of the board, but it is natural for a person who has led such a vigorously active and busy life as she, will begin to see the need for slowing down some, especially in view of her ripening years. And it is our prayer that she will continue to give such services as she feels able to give in the cause of our advancement and usefulness.

THOUSANDS HEAR ROY WILKINS IN ANNUAL ADDRESS AT FORTIETH ANNUAL SESSION OF N. A. A. C. P.

Declares Race Problem Assuming World Significance and Proportions

RAPS DELINQUENCIES OF CONGRESS

(By Harry Levette)

LOS ANGELES — (ANP) — Declaring that the race question was not merely a Negro question, but a world problem, Roy Wilkins, acting executive secretary of the NAACP last week opened the 40th annual meeting with an inspiring keynote address.

More than 2,000 persons overflowed into Second Baptist church for the opening of what appears to be one of the greatest of all NAACP meetings. Negro and white pressmen also crowded into the auditorium to cover the meeting.

Highlights have been speeches by Roy Wilkins, acting executive secretary; Gov. William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands, Charles W. Houston of Washington, D. C., and the Rev. J. Raymond Henderson, pastor of the host church, Second Baptist.

Citing the historical struggle of the NAACP, Wilkins reviewed its past, discussed its activities of the past year, and previewed the problems it will face next year. Speaking of the race problem as a whole, he said:

"If we should fail in winning full and complete equality, democracy itself will fail . . .

"The race problem is bigger than a few states in the deep south. It is bigger than the few prejudiced men who influence the U. S. Congress. It has assumed world-wide propertions and the American Negro is prepared to take his place in the world-wide struggle."

Announcing the aims of the N. A. A. C. P. program for the coming year, he pointed out that last year race relations had two setbacks:

"First there was the wave of mob violence which swept parts of the nation since Labor day . . . The second setback has been the failure, thus far, to do anything on the civil rights program."

To solve the problem of mob violence such as the recent swimming pool case in St. Louis, Washington, D. C., and Youngstown, O., Wilkins proposed:

"We shall press for badly needed

A big event remaining on the program is the presentation of the Spingarn medal to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, acting UN mediator in Palestine and head of the UN trusteeship division.

A crowd of more than 30,000 is expected to jam the Hollywood bowl for this program. Gov. Hastie will preside, and Madam V. J. Pandit of India will present the award to Dr. Bunche.

Thomas L. Griffith jr., president of the Los Angeles branch, NAACP, the host to the meetingp resided over the opening session. Mayor Fletcher Bowron, of Los Angeles, welcome the delegates, and Wilkins delivered the keynote address.

Wires from President Harry S. Truman, Phillip Willkie, Walter White, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and others were read. Dr. H. Claude Hudson, once local branch president, also gave a welcoming address.

The Cathedral choir of the Independent Church of Christ provided music with Albert McNeil conducting. The Rev. Clayton D. Russell gave the invocation, and Dr. Ralph Mayberry pronounced benediction.

NAACP.

J. J. Jones of Marshall, Texas, and Dr. J. McClendon of Detroit, presided over business sessions.

N.A.A.C.P. Takes Dig At Singer Robeson

LOS ANGELES, July 13—(AP)—The 40th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People opened here with an indirect slap at Negro Singer Paul Robeson.

Roy Wilkins, New York, acting secretary of the group, in asking enactment of a civil rights program, said "We do not cry out bitterly that we love another land better than our own, or another people better than ours."

* * *

HE OBVIOUSLY was referring to the June 15 report of the Moscow radio which quoted Robeson as calling Russia the "country I love above all."

Wilkins, in his message yesterday, added:

"No, we are Americans, and in the American way with American weapons and the American determination to be free, we intend to slug it out—to fight right here on this home front, if it takes 40 more Summers until victory (for the civil rights program) is ours."

CIVIL RIGHTS SPEED ASKED OF CONGRESS

NAACP Convention Messages Follow Threat to Seek Defeat of Truman Program Foes

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LOS ANGELES, July 15—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today asked President Truman and Congressional leaders of both parties for immediate action on civil rights legislation. The association asked in telegrams that a special session of Congress be called, if necessary.

The messages followed a threat by Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the NAACP, to work for the defeat of all Senators and Representatives hostile to the President's civil rights program. Mr. Wilkins gave the convention a list of public officials whose defeat will be sought..

Congressional leaders to whom the messages were sent are Senators Scot W. Lucas, Democrat, of Illinois; J. Howard McGrath, Democrat, of Rhode Island; Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio; Representatives Joseph Martin, Republican, of Massachusetts, Sam Rayburn, Democrat, of Texas, House Speaker, and John McCormack, Democrat, of Masachusetts.

A message to the convention from Attorney General Tom C. Clark said that "I shall continue to seek additional and adequate means of purging from our midst the blighting effects of hatred, bigotry and intolerance."

Association leaders said that the Attorney General's message would have meant much more if Congress had enacted effective legislation to move the Department of Justice and other enforcement agencies out of the area of witch hunting and into matters of grave concern to Negroes throughout the Southern and Border States.

Discussion of fair employment practice committees revealed a growing faith by NAACP leaders in the strength of state anti-bias measures. Speakers from states that have enacted such legislation urged a nation-wide drive for such state laws.

Hobert La Crone, NAACP branch leader of Albuquerque, N. M., said that the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations had cooperated to obtain an FEPC law in New Mexico. He credited the Methodist and the Roman Catholic Churches with policies that had improved race relations in Albuquerque.

Conditions in Pasco, Walla Walla and North Richland, in Washington, and in the San Joaquin Valley in California were described as bad by Noah W. Griffin, West Coast regional secretary of the association. He said that Portland, Ore., "once a tension area, has improved considerably," and that the present city administration had worked to enact laws against discrimination in public places.

The association drafted a resolution praising the Episcopal Church for acting to close this fall the Bishop Payne Divinity School in Richmond Va., for many years a theological institute for the training of negro Episcopal ministers. The resolution said that church leaders had concluded that "a jim crow school will produce a segregated, unreal Christianity."

Resolutions against lynching, the poll tax and "white primaries in the South," were certain of approval, as were resolutions for public housing, a national health measure and federal aid to schools "on a non-segregated basis."

Resolutions introduced by left-wing delegates, favoring the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and objecting to measures to aid Western Europe, were said to be "certain of defeat, with no trace of Communist Party influence in our official policy."

Murray Urged to Sway NAACP

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 15—Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, was urged today to use his influence to persuade the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to drop its non-partisan political attitude and to take a definite position in future elections.

A letter to this effect was addressed to him by John Thornton, director of the Mahoning (Ohio) County CIO Political Action Committee.

Mr. Murray is a member of the National Executive Committee of the NAACP and Mr. Thornton is a member of the Youngstown (Ohio) branch of the NAACP.

Mr. Thornton said that after forty years of existence, the NAACP had not put iself in position where "its weight can be felt politically."

RACIAL SUITS FIGHT BIAS IN THE SOUTH

NAACP Heads List Actions to Correct Abuses in Schools, Transport, Public Service

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LOS ANGELES, July 14—Leaders of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in session here, made known today a series of legal actions to end discrimination and segregation in Southern States. Cases filed were described as steps to correct abuses against Negroes in schools, transportation and in public services.

W. Lester Banks of Richmond, Va., said that the association already had filed six proceedings to equalize facilities for Negro grade and high school pupils in that state. He also listed other actions against discrimination and brutality on transportation facilities and in state police courts.

Mr. Banks, Virginia branch leader, said that a study of school conditions had been publicized highly, and that parents had been encouraged to start legal actions against local school boards. The National and regional offices of the association assured parents of legal support.

The Virginia branch leader said that local school officials had sought to avert court actions by promising adequate buildings and

Truman to prevent the Department of the Interior from favoring the continuance of racial discrimination in public parks and playgrounds. The branch leaders accused Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug of "backing down on the segregation issue and following the policies laid down by Southern politicians in Washington." Late in June there were racial disorders at a swimming pool in Anacostia Park, Washington.

A report by Clarence A. Mitchell, Labor Secretary, accused the Ford, duPont and General Motors companies in Atlanta, Richmond, Va.; Charlotte, N. C., and Houston, Tex., of refusing job promotions to skilled Negro workers. Mr. Mitchell also criticized the National Labor Relations Board for "a policy of approving in every instance, separate unions for Negro workers."

Charges that national officials of the NAACP have "remained in the vest pocket of the Democratic party and President Truman long enough," were denied by Roy Wilkins, secretary, who attributed the attack on national office policy to Sidney A. Jones of Chicago and Charles P. Howard of Des Moines, Iowa, both leaders last year in the Progressive party forces of Henry A. Wallace. Mr. Howard denied that he sought to swing the NAACP behind Mr. Wallace by placing association officials on the Wallace payroll. 7-15-49

Mr. Howard asked that the record show that Mr. Wilkins, Gloster B. Current, director of branches, and Walter F. White, secretary on leave, had made political speeches for Mr. Truman last year, and that the editorial policies of the NAACP official publications had been "channeled toward Democratic policies."

NEGRO GROUP HINTS WHITE MAY RESIGN

The Times

Officials Reluctant to Discuss Reports, but Delegates Seek Facts at Convention

New York City

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LOS ANGELES, July 16—Officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were reluctant today to discuss rumors that Walter F. White would not return to the association as its secretary next year at the expiration of a leave of absence. They said, however, that delegates to the annual convention had pressed for an answer.

A report that Mr. White would seek employment in several other fields, including motion pictures and journalism, caused delegates to speculate on why he would leave the task that he set for himself thirty years ago on taking employment with the association as assistant to the late James Weldon Johnson, then secretary.

The convention received this week a greeting from Mr. White which expressed regrets that he was not able to attend the meeting.

A reliable source said that the secretary had planned coming here for the convention but had been asked by friends of Roy Wilkins, acting secretary, to stay away, allowing his "successor" a chance to plan a program for the year ahead. The source said that Mr. White agreed to come to one meeting but later changed his mind and started a lecture tour in Europe under the sponsorship of the Town Meeting of the Air. Sun. 7-17-49

Secretary's Health Poor

Friends of Mr. White said that the secretary was overworked and that the travel necessary to direct the association had impaired his health. It was pointed out that the position, which now pays about $8,000 a year, until the war years paid much less, forcing the secretary to take on writing and extra lecturing and to use his vacation time to earn additional funds.

On learning that there was a possibility that Mr. White would not return to his position next year, one delegate proposed electing Mr. Wilkins secretary by a vote of the convention to prevent a coup by groups inside the association that are believed to veer to the left.

Mr. Wilkins said that he had not been informed of such a move and that such action was not possible under the constitution of the association, which puts the responsibility for selecting a secretary in the hands of the board of directors. Sun. 7-17-49

Opposition to Mr. Wilkins was found among supporters of Henry A. Wallace and Communist party adherents. Mr. Wilkins was accused of "red baiting" and with keeping power obtained through a campaign of misrepresentation of the aims and purposes of all "progressives and militants inside the organization." Sun. 7-17-49

Mr. Wilkins has replied in detail to the charges, referring to editorials published in the official association publication, The Crisis, which has argued in recent issues that American Communists are fighting for the party "line" and nothing else.

Concern Over Hastie's Views

Concern was expressed by the pro-Wilkins forces that William H. Hastie, Governor of the Virgin Islands, had gone to some length in his Wednesday night speech to offer comfort and solace to leftist forces to the point of welcoming them to full participation in association affairs, provided there was common agreement on a fight against segregation and discrimination.

From this group also came the suggestion that Governor Hastie was seeking to align left-wing members of the board of directors against the right-wing group that appears to back Mr. Wilkins.

Friends of Governor Hastie have made known a desire to have him "closer" to the organization when so much is in flux.

It is known that Mr. White has leaned heavily upon Governor Hastie as his personal adviser in recent years, and that many of the political moves made by Mr. White have been sanctioned by the Governor and others who were close to the White House in the first two administrations of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The association also has been moved to broaden the base and to elect each year four of the seven directors from candidates agreed to by the convention. Leaders asserted that much of the decline of branch membership in large areas had been due to a feeling that the national office "tried to hog the whole show."

The present membership was estimated to be slightly under 500,000, a decline attributed more to a depression among Negroes everywhere rather than to a loss of prestige by the association. The failure to expand the organization to more than 1,000,000 members this year, as promised at last year's convention, was discussed by board members as "a crisis in association affairs."

Victories Listed

The Courier

1948 'Red' For NAACP

Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK—The wide fights surrounding vote rights, restrictive covenants, political action and education have left the NAACP $70,307.62 in the red, but decisive victories have been won and substantial gains are still being made in the overall crusade for civil rights, according to the NAACP annual report for 1948 released this week.

The report points out that approximately 700,000 of an estimated one million qualified Negroes in the Southern States voted in the November Presidential election as a result of a long legal battle to re-establish the right of Negroes in the South to vote.

"SIGNAL VICTORY"

Perhaps the "most signal victory" of the year on the legal front, the report indicates, was the unanimous United States Supreme Court decision in May, declaring racial restrictive real estate covenants unenforceable in State or Federal courts.

"The fruitfulness of our political action campaign," the report states, "was clearly demonstrated by the results of the election . . . when they (Negroes) voted in large numbers for candidates committed to civil rights and social welfare legislation." An NAACP survey quoted in the report points out that the Negro vote for President Truman as a "spokesman for civil rights" in each of the three pivotal States of Ohio, California and Illinois, exceeded the margin by which the President carried the State.

Other outstanding legal victories were won by the NAACP during 1948 in the field of education where the barriers of segregation and discrimination continued to crack under legal pressure; and in transportation, employment, the armed services and criminal cases.

"The contention of the Dixiecrats that the NAACP is an outside organization meddling in the affairs of the South," the report states, "is belied by our increasing strength in that region."

Noting that of the 223 new NAACP units chartered in 1948, many were in the Deep South. The report indicates that "a substantial part" of the association's membership is now located in that area "and is making rapid advances under able Southern leadership."

methods used by branches and the national office to effect the policy of the association in the territory."

4. It is difficult for the National office "to adequately and properly supervise the activities and program of the (Honolulu) branch."

Present members of the executive are preparing their replies to the national office. Many members believe the national office is taking the right step. Some observers say they hope the national committee will "hold the charter until such times a member of the National office can come to Hawaii and establish the office on a solid foundation — so lacking in the past."

HAWAII NAACP CHAPTER STANDS TO LOSE CHARTER

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

BY HUBERT H. WHITE

HONOLULU — (ANP) — The first chapter of the NAACP ever to be set up outside of the continental United States, faces the revocation of its charter.

Members of the Honolulu chapter received air registered letters late last week from the national committee on branches setting forth reasons for this contemplated action. Sat. 7-16-49

The Honolulu branch was founded by Walter White during his tour of the Pacific late in 1945 when World War II was at its peak.

Since its inception, the chapter has been in a controversal state. High civic leaders did not want the chapter established here. They maintained that "NAACP fostered racial segregation" and that "Hawaii did not practice the type of racial patterns so prevalent on the mainland."

Others, including war workers and transit visitors to the "Paradise of the Pacific" held that "there was plenty of discrimination and segregation practiced against the Negro and other minority groups in Hawaii and that only NAACP could help to ameliorate conditions."

LEADERSHIP SCORED

However, it seems to this writer that the real trouble with the Honolulu branch has been its lack of trained, intelligent leadership.

Certain elements here, intent upon personal power, and the use of NAACP for local political ends, have tried repeatedly to take over the branch.

Secondly, NAACP is Honolulu chapter, has been under investigation by the FBI for reported "Communist infiltration."

Robert Green, head of the Hawaiian Civil liberties committee which was recently found to be a "Communist organization," has been very active in the local chapter.

The recent report to Congress of Communism in Hawaii, by Sen. Butler carried the names of controversal individuals active in the local chapter of NAACP.

Observers in authority here believe the national committee has done a good job in setting forth its charges. The committee on branches gave the following reasons for its action.

1. Officers of the Honolulu branch (This does not mean the present officers,) have not held election of officers with Mrs. as required by the constitution and Catherine Christopher, (white) and bylaws. (Note: ANP found that nationally known writer, who is premore than six attempts were made sently head of the Honolulu chapto elect officers and all ended in ter. It was she who informed the failure, the officers national office of the local crisis.)

2. By this have been "guilty of conduct inimical to the best interest of NAACP."

3. Difference in racial problems here and on the mainland makes it difficult to apply "techniques and

7-16-49

Removal of Judge Bolin From NAACP Board Bared

NEW YORK—The NAACP declined to comment Monday on a report that its seven-man nominating committee had moved to drop Judge Jane Bolin as a member of the Board of Directors.

Informed sources said at the meeting, held last Thursday, the committee, by a 4-3 vote, had agreed not to recommend Judge Bolin for another term on the board.

The first vote is said to have ended in a tie with the committee chairman finally voting against the judge.

Officials to Speak Thursday

Asked to confirm or deny the report, the NAACP said the result of the committee's meeting will not be released to the press until notice of the action taken had been sent to its branches.

It further said that it would notify the press of any action taken through its regular press release to be sent out on Thursday.

Inside Feud Bared

The source said Judge Bolin had been dropped by the committee after a staff meeting was called at the national office last Wednesday when it was stated that "Bolin has to go."

It was further reported that two top staff members at the Thursday meeting opposed Judge Bolin's continuance as a board member on the ground that "we can't get along with her."

Failure of the nominating committee to keep Judge Bolin means that the only way she can be re-elected is through a petition filed witrh the NAACP secretary in November containing the names of 30 members who express a desire to retain her on the board.

The board members will be elected by ballot of the NAACP branches in December.

The nominating committee is composed of three members elected from the Board of Directors and its chairman, and three members elected at the association's annual convention.

Housing Fight Causes Action

But Patterson Says He's With NAACP

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE (ANP) —Efforts to use a college president against the NAACP and Birmingham's fight against housing segregation boomeranged last week against John T. Graves, clever Dixie spokesman for white supremacy.

Graves, columnist for the Birmingham Post, wrote several days ago that the fight against housing segregation was an outside plot by the NAACP staff in New York and did not represent the thinking of "great colored leaders" of the South.

To bolster his proposition, he unearthed a statement made by Tuskegee President F. D. Patterson a decade ago. During that period Patterson publicly differed with NAACP heads on strategy and tactics in the South and called for local leadership in areas affected.

Patterson's Answer Strong

"In a recent column, Graves took from that statement that "there are plenty of other organizations and local groups that can follow up the far-reaching decisions which the NAACP secures and develop under them such advances and advantages as are possible in a given situation . . ."

In a forthright answer to the Graves plot, Patterson made it known, "I thoroughly approve" of the NAACP's battle against housing bias.

He declared further that he believed in working out problems locally in a "spirit of co-operation" but when such efforts fail "there is no recourse other than that of "seeking assistance through legal channels."

"I Thoroughly Approve"

In his answer to Graves, Dr. Patterson said also:

"I thoroughly approve of the action of colored persons of the NAACP in seeking to have tested in the courts the rights of colored persons to live in accordance with regulations covering their status as citizens without regard to race."

"The present situation need not have occurred and can only be corrected by long range and intelligent planning which takes into account all housing needs of a community and in so doing avoids hasty and unwise acts of expediency which result in a resort to the courts rather than in mutual agreement arrived at on a friendly basis."

O. G. Villard, Pioneer in NAACP, Dies

NEW YORK — The NAACP is "deeply grieved at the passing of Oswald Garrison Villard, one of its founders," Roy Wilkins, the association's acting secretary, said in a wire to Mrs. Villard. Forty years ago, Mr. Villard wrote the call for the conference out of which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was developed. He was 77 years old when he died on Oct 1.

"His uncompromising fight for equality has meant life and opportunity for countless Negro Americans and has caused our country to bring nearer to reality her promise of democracy for all men," Mr. Wilkins wrote.

South Could Get Million Members For Wise NAACP

Growth of Association Retarded Since Pickens And Other Able Spokesmen Dropped Out; Plight Serious

If at the coming meeting of the executive board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People these officials stand pat on their present setup, it is possible the once great organization will muddle along at the "poor dying rate" that has marked its progress since the leading officials began to specialize in partisan politics and self-glorification to the neglect of the more important opportunities that the present era offered the NAACP.

The present era, as all know has been a period witnessed by the tremendous financial growth of business organizations. It has been a period of great employment for the masses who have "had money to burn" and did burn it. It certainly ought to have been a period of great membership growth of the NAACP. Even at a dollar a member, and the fact that the "Truman Dollar" has only a purchasing power of forty cents, the NAACP could have had substantial growth and it ought to have amassed not less than a million members. But the present officers failed to prove that they actually were interested in "advancing" colored people.

Finances Are Low

It is not known what the 1949 statement of receipts and expenditures of the NAACP will show. But there is plenty evidence on the surface to indicate it will not be as good as the 1948 statement. How good the 1948 statement was can be told in a few words. From a literary standpoint it left nothing to be desired. But those who have a business turn of mind, and especially insurance men, practiced in reading the annual statements of their companies, to get facts on which to base arguments for selling insurance, the 1948 financial statements of the NAACP and that of the Crisis Magazine, also leave much to be desired.

The 1948 statement was published to cover transactions up to December 31, 1948, and was released to the public early in 1949.

This statement shows the same interesting figures. But first, let us quote what the officers say about finance. At the beginning of the chapter headed "Finance" the following is said:

"The following statement of income and expenses, exclusixe of special funds, was prepared by W. C. Heaton and Company, certified public accounts."

You learn from the above statement the officers were not reporting to the general public on the income and outgo of special funds, But they do not tell why.

Losing Members Fast

The auditors report shows that the income of the NAACP for the year 1948 was a total of $300,443.29 Even at a dollar a head this would seem the NAACP did not have many more than 300,000 members at the end of the year. But this number is far too high an estimate as the total income agove recorded includes $17,349.49 in miscellaneous contributions and contributions of another kind amounting to $2,673. This is practically $30,000 which at a dollar a head would represent 30,000 members to be taken from the estimated 300,00. In other words the NAACP membership at the end of 1948 appeared to be around 271,000.

But it is to the credit of the officers that they put a certified public accountant on their books as do our insurance companies. The public thus gets a real picture of the greatest concern engaged in advancing colored people. Our leading colored newspapers just recently, it will be remembered credited Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune with having 800,000 members in her National Council of Negro Women. We newspaper people are good at writing fairy stories, you know, however so many of our public say, that when that is what we call 'em "we ain't kidding."

So it is fine, that NAACP officials put a certified public accountant on their books. Thus we learn that if the NAACP at the end of 1948 did not have more than 271,000 members, much work in rebuilding the organization has to be done in order for it to reach its long-sought goal of one million members.

Our colored insurance agents and officials doubtless will scan some further figures put out by the NAACP accountant. His figures show that, whereas the total income of the NAACP ("exclusive of special funds") was $300,443.29 the expenditures for the year came to $358,295.19. The accountant then puts in this disturbing line in his report: "Net operating loss $57,851.90. And that isn't all; a total of $12,455.72 of the home office money was sent back to state conferences and to branches that were being subsidized. Thus the home office deficit at the end of the year was actually $70,307.62.

Salaries Take 61 Per Cent

Insurance men and others with a business turn of mind undoubtedly will ponder another item in the accountant's figures. He shows that of the $300,443.29 taken in, a total of $185,805.68 was spent on field and home office salaries and expenses. This indicates that better than 61.8 per cent of income for the year went for salaries and eypenses of the staff of the NAACP.

Just here it is timely to quote from the literary part of the NAACP annual statement. A small item is as follows:

"A substantial part of our membership is now located in southern states and is making rapid advances under able southern leadership."

And so it would be wrong to say the famed officers of the NAACP do not have a word to say occasionally in commendation of the Southern workers for the NAACP. They certainly do. There it is, as above quoted, in the 1948 annual statement.

But saying and acting are two different things. The home office officials do not respect Southern leaders enough to let them devise the strategy for putting over big gains for the NAACP in the South. The South alone can furnish the NAACP a million members if Southern leadership, with a wise Southern program, devoted primarily to sound advancement of colored people" are given exclusive leadership in the membership drive.

Most of the real substantial advancement of colorel people already have made has been made

in the South. All of the battles for equal justice under law, such as equality in educational opportunities can be and are being fought successfully by colored lawyers of the South. Thus long-delayed settlement of such cases is being avoided by winning victories in state and district courts.

The home officet of the NAACP does not now have a speaker for its cause as gifted and convincing as was Dr. William Pickens. Certainly one has appeared who could get the NAACP message over so effectively as Dr. Pickens. More than any other NAACP leader, Dr. Pickens dissipated the false propaganda that rated the NAACP as a radical and irresponsible organization.

Just to show that Dr. Pickens accumulated much wisdom with his conspicuous scholarly attainments, he was a strong advocate of the establishment of the flying school at Tuskegee before we entered World War II. He was assailed by the other leaders of the NAACP as an advocate of Jim Crowism. What Dr. Pickens knew was that the separate training arrangement was the best way to get a host of young colored men quickly prepared for war. They were trained and demonstrated the fact that they are worthy of being integrated into flying schools on a non-segregated basis. Our young men took what they had and made what they wanted out of it.

The clash of ideas between our Northern "perfectionists" and Southern leaders who are practical can seriously retard the growth of the NAACP. There is no need to have state and regional conferences of the NAACP in the South unless the Northerners refrain from trying to select all the music and play all of the tunes to be used in the advancement of colored people. The NAACP needs money and it needs members. But it will not likely get a million members and the substantial fund the million will represent if our hunters, loaded for bear, waste good buckshot shooting at sparrows.

Membership Losses

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reported last week a loss of 168,000 members during the past year. This represents a loss of 40 per cent of its aggregate membership of 383,219 as of December 1, 1948

This sharp decline in the Association's membership is attributed to several causes. The reasons are first, a hike of membership dues from $1 per year to $2 contributed to the loss; second, internal dissension in some of the local branches and third, an unfriendly press at times.

We are not inclined to regard any of these causes too seriously. We think it is more to the point to say that within the past year the NAACP, like all other volunteer agencies and like businesses too, have felt the mild economic cutback, which has been everywhere apparent. Churches, perhaps more than any other single agency, have had their woes. People simply cannot do as much with the money they are making nowadays as they did a year or more ago.

We have always had differences within the chapters of the Association on the local levels. We expect that will be true for a long time to come. But we have not always had an unfriendly press, as is now being reported. To the contrary, we think the Negro Press has almost been solid, with an exception here or there, to the support of the work, aims and objectives of the NAACP. The Press and the NAACP are fighting for one and the same things. Consequently, they have found it easy to work together.

And we don't think that the fifty per cent hike in dues is altogether to blame for the sharp reduction in membership. If that is the case, it would be well for the officials to take this under prayerful study and recommend return to the $1 fee, since we will gain more by that means than we would by charging $2 a year.

The great rank and file of Negro people do not mind paying a simple $2 annual fee to belong to a worthwhile organization as the NAACP. They are paying much more than that to join other organizations which give them nothing, or next to nothing, in return. The poorest college student will pay $25 or more to his fraternity or her sorority, merely for the privilege of attending the social affairs staged by such groups during their conclaves or whatnots. There is not a Negro anywhere in America who, if he is honest, could not attest to the direct or indirect benefits he is receiving from the campaign the NAACP is waging to win equality and first class citizenship rights.

We are, of course, not surprised at the decline in the membership following the unfavorable news of some of its officials last Summer. Nevertheless, it is to be hoped that this will be short-lived and that the masses will soon recognize again the utter importance of rallying to the NAACP banners and complete the fight for equality and justice.

John Hayes Holmes

THE name of John Haynes Holmes is so well known among liberals in the United States that it is scarcely necessary to say much about it.

Dr. Holmes has just celebrated his seventieth birthday and his forty-third year as pastor of the Community Church of New York City, which has long been noted as the center of liberalism in this country.

Dr. Holmes was one of the original signers of the call to action in 1909, which led to the launching of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and ever since he has been a member of the association's board.

To most of the people who are in the association, that does not mean too much, but if they remember what race relations were then, they can appreciate now what the contribution of Dr. Holmes and his associates has been.

Back there in 1909 the Negro needed good and influential friends even more than he needs them now.

The ten years from 1900 had been characterized by a jim-crow drive which had depressed the Negro to the lowest point in many years.

Lynchings had reached their highest point and mob violence was the order of the day.

The Negro in the South had been completely disfranchised and terror was rampant in the land.

In the North the Negro was, in the words of Mary White Ovington, but "half a man."

It was men like John Haynes Holmes who went to the front, challenged the forces of reactionism, and who set up an organization (the NAACP) which was able to fight in an effective manner to give some meaning to democracy at a time when democracy had lost a great deal of its meaning.

Rev. John Haynes Holmes is one of the five remaining members of the original group that founded the NAACP, surviving such founders as Charles Edward Russell and Oswald Garrison Villard.

With his vast wisdom and his immense store of good will, he will continue, no doubt, to give the best that is in him to the cause of freedom and fair play in America, as he has during his long and fruitful life.

Join The NAACP

The Dispatch, Oklahoma City, Okla.

There is somewhere in the neighborhood of 185,000 Negroes in the state of Oklahoma. At one time there were almost 250,000, but the depression of the '30s, along with bad farming conditions, drove thousands of Okies to the Far West and to industrial centers in the North and East; but despite the handicaps visited upon early day Oklahomans, United States census figures show almost two hundred thousand Negroes in the Sooner state.

We have pointed out these population figures in order to emphasize another fact. It does appear that every one of the probably 200,000 Negroes in Oklahoma should be interested in their constitutional rights and privileges, and that they would exhibit that interest in an open, frank and intelligent manner. This, however, happens not to be true. A good index to the interest Negroes who live in Oklahoma have in their civil, political and economic rights can be gleaned from their membership in the NAACP. You can rest assured that any Negro on the outside of an insane asylum, who has genuine interest in the general welfare of the people, and who desires to lift his status above that of second-class citizenship in this state, is a member of the NAACP.

And now for the secret we are going to unfold in all of its ugly aspects? Do you realize that the membership of the NAACP in Oklahoma is only a little better than seven thousand? This record is almost too shameful to tell, but it is the stark naked truth, which discloses the indifference and apathy with which supposed-to-be wide-awake Oklahomans approach the question that should be most important and outstanding in their waking hours. Sat-6-11-49

Just think of it. Those figures mean that every time you see 23 Negroes standing around, only one out of that number holds allegiance to the organization that in this state alone freed the Negroes in Wagoner county, who were completely disfranchised up to 15 years ago; forced an opinion in the Jess Hollins case from the Supreme Court of the United States establishing the right of Negroes to sit on juries; destroyed residential segregation through the Sidney Hawkins habeas corpus proceedings, and established the right of Negroes in this state to get equal educational facilities in tax-supported institutions of the commonwealth.

Now that's a pretty hefty assignment for one organization, and does not take into account the forty-year record of the association in battling for civil rights in every nook and corner of America. Out of the cumulative dollar the NAACP rolls up from among the 15,000,000 Negroes in the United States, and despite the fact of its militant fight against the mob, illiteracy, malnutrition,, poor housing, and all of the ills that vex and perplex a helpless minority group, the record shows that every time you see thirty Negroes standing about in the United States, only one out of that thirty has the wisdom, vision and understanding to join the NAACP. Figure the thing for yourself. With fifteen million Negroes in the United States the membership only on one occasion totaled half a million. It is perhaps safe to say that every time you see 60 Negroes in the national picture only one of them can be counted as having membership in this organization.

Attorney Amos Hall, Tulsa, is this year head of the membership drive in Oklahoma. The other day he reported he had secured 1,000 new members, which again means that only one out of 185 Oklahoma Negroes has responded to his appeal, and it certainly supplies a dismal picture to those who constantly stand on the firing line and struggle for the preservation of the dignity of the individual and those precious rights guaranteed by the constitution of the United States. The annual membership drive is on and will continue until the yearly meeting of the Association to be held in Los Angeles, California, next month. Dispatch

The thing you should do at this moment, dear reader, is to determine whether or not you are in the ranks of those who have answered the call of duty, or whether you have failed to meet the challenge necessary to preserve and exalt your citizenship which in many respects has never been taken out of the ritual of American life. It is not enough to say, "I joined last year or the year before." You also ate a meal last year and the year before, but the food you ate yesterday will not sustain you today, just as the dollar you gave the NAACP in 1948 will not sustain you in 1949. In a world of action and ferment no one should be foolish enough to assume that he can fix or adjust anything with permanency. You will always be fighting for progress and social decency as long as you live. There will always be a continuous struggle for ideal government so long as evil exists on earth.

Why should someone have to look you up and beseech you to serve your own interest? Can't you see you are rather dumb and do not think clearly when you entertain such position? Can you not see you are sulking in the position of the mythical person who cut off his nose to spite his face, when you refuse to join the NAACP? Oklahoma City, Okla.

Despite all of these observations we have plenty of Negroes in Oklahoma who are afraid to join the NAACP for fear they will lose some "nickle" job they possess. Wholly selfish, they cannot see that united support behind the NAACP would sprout a thousand other jobs of far greater value than the menial task to which they momentarily cling. Then there is another group who are impressed with the idea that pressure for social gains here in Oklahoma will ruin the "good" relationship between whites and blacks in Oklahoma. They cannot see that second-class citizenship which they possess represents bad relations between whites and blacks which they should seek every lawful and patriotic method to destroy. Such persons are victims of white propaganda, and many of them actually believe the NAACP will do more harm than good. Black Dispatch, Sat. 6-11-49

Morally the NAACP has been a good tonic in American life for white people. This is the reason why thousands of them are today joining the NAACP. Among liberal groups even in the South, thousands of whites are becoming impressed with the thought that the objectives of this organization supplies the route down which they may travel to moral integrity and probity. On college campuses, in labor unions and in agricultural conferences millions are thinking as never before about the sins compassed in second-class citizenship.

If you do not have a unit of the NAACP in your community, write today to Amos T. Hall, Tulsa. His address is 107½ North Greenwood. If you live in a community where you feel it will not be possible to organize a branch, assume individual responsibility to send in your membership. Just think how shameful it is that only one out of every 23 Negroes in Oklahoma belongs to the NAACP.

PROBLEMS FOR MINORITIES

New York Times, Wed 3-16-49

The extent to which Negro organizations can be kept free of Communist control will determine in the long run their effectiveness in the present struggle to expand our civil rights laws. No true liberal can deny that the Negro American has a just cause. The same can be said about the Indian American and the Oriental American. To a lesser degree in other years, other Americans faced difficulties in finding a way to make a living and then a place to enjoy it after having made it. The situation faced by the Negro American differs mainly in the closeness of his period of servitude and the ease that he can, by appearance, be associated with that period. In all other details, the problems he faces are soluble, and it will not take a revolution to correct abuses.

The concentration of the Communists upon Negro housing, jury service, medical care and employment might make it seem that in this nation of great social problems there is no lack of these services and privileges among the white people. Negro Americans know that there is a general neglect of jury duty by most of us. As for housing, a trip through Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant can be followed with profit by a trip through the South Bronx, parts of Brooklyn, Hell's Kitchen, Manhattan, and a dozen other sections where poor people, white and Negro, Jew and Gentile, lack housing. Ever since the world came to know doctors, the problems of public health have been kept before us. We will never have all the medical facilities we need, although every sound step must be taken to improve them for the mountain whites, the city Negroes, the Indians—poor people everywhere. Pitt. Sat 6-11-49

Our Negro Americans also must be on guard that their children do not grow up believing that all the rights and wrongs of this world are easily divided on the basis of race, color or religion. We must protect the rights of all minorities and at the same time try to inform them against pulling down the whole structure in order to get at the faulty parts.

YOUTH CONGRESS FOLDS UP

Chattanooga Times, Tuesday 6-14-49

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—The 12-year-old Southern Negro Youth Congress, with headquarters in the Masonic Temple here, has folded up. Sat-1-22-49

NAACP:

Walter White's Successor

If any one man could call himself spokesman for the 13,000,000 Negroes of America, it was Walter White. For eighteen years, as secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, he not only had fought against racial discrimination and for civil liberties; he also had made them an important political factor. Negroes were the balance of power in many New Deal victories.

Last May Walter White submitted his resignation as NAACP secretary. The doctors had warned him to slow down because of a heart condition. The NAACP board of directors voted him a year's leave of absence. This week the board named as "acting secretary" to succeed him: Roy Wilkins, his assistant since 1931.

Wilkins has spent all his adult life fighting for Negro rights, first as managing editor of the weekly newspaper The Call and later with the NAACP. As editor of the organization's monthly The Crisis, he had campaigned against segregation in the armed forces, against poll tax, and for the enfranchisement of Negroes. Like White, he was a New Dealer, who favored public housing, compulsory health boyish look behind a dignified mustache, the appearance of a tall, slim, handsome man, hiding his

insurance, higher minimum wages, and extension of social security. With Negroes holding the balance of power in many urban industrial communities, his political influence would be enormous.

Acme

Wilkins: Could he swing the balance?

Hearst, Tallulah Bankhead, Mrs. Hank Greenberg and Elsa Maxwell. Celebrities listed on the sponsoring committee include Joe Louis, Rex Harrison and Ezio Pinza.

The fair will have a succession of benefit performers. Among the prizes in contests will be a diamond brooch, radios, a home freezer and, for young mothers, a year's supply of baby linen from several laundry services. Soaps, perfumes and beauty preparations were also listed. 6-9-49

Mrs. Mollie Lee Moon, chairman of the Urban League Guild under whose auspices the fair is being staged, pointed to the success of last year's auction of paintings by amateurs which netted around $20,000 for the league. She expects to raise $20,000 through the fair.

Tickets for the benefit were announced at Tyson's, 1531 Broadway; The New York Age, 230 West 135th Street; The Amsterdam News, 2340 Eighth Avenue; McBrides in the Paramount Building, and at league headquarters, 1133 Broadway and 204 West 136th Street.

6-4-49

SHOW TO BE GIVEN FOR URBAN LEAGUE

The New York Times
New York, N. Y.
Thurs 6-9-49

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt Heads Sponsors of 'County Fair' at City Center June 17-19

VARIETY BILL IS PLANNED

6-9-49

Prizes Donated for Contests Range From Home Freezer to a Diamond Brooch

Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, chairman of the sponsoring committee of a benefit show for the Urban League, asked yesterday for the support of people of means for a worthy cause.

The event will be a "Country Fair," a variety show, opening at noon, Friday, June 17, in the Casino of the City Center, 135 West Fifty-fifth Street. The fair will run for three days, closing Sunday night, June 19. A preliminary sketch of the plans was given at league headquarters, 1133 Broadway. 6-9-49

Mrs. Vanderbilt's committee includes Mrs. Ogden Reid, Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. W. Averell Harriman, Mrs. William Randolph

Mrs. Fannie A Fonder, Florida eral speaking engagements.
NCNW president and assistant regional director, Mrs. Henrine Knavel, president of the women's Auxiliary of the National Medica. Association and Laural (Miss) by Miss Fannie C. Williams, N. O. NCNW president and Region IV treasurer, Mrs. Myra J. Bryant, editor of NCNW regional organ, "Challenge", and Mrs. Marcella M. Huggins, Baton Rouge, NCNW president. Front row, sixth seventh and eighth respectively are Porter Photo

Birmingham, Ala. Wkly Review 6-3-49

Nation's Women Leaders in New Orleans Meet

Region IV of the National Council of Negro Women, Inc., held its first regional conference in New Orleans last week, the theme being "Women United for Human and Civil Rights. Prominent in the group of 157 delegates from seven States, representing some 25,000 women of Dixie, are Mrs. Arenia C. Mallory, Region IV executive director, ninth from left, front row, flanked to the right